

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

AMENDMENT OF THE SAVINGS
PROVISIONS OF THE CLINGER-
COHEN ACT OF 1996

HON. ROSCOE G. BARTLETT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, it is not too often that a single, simple change in the law can save the Government tens of millions of dollars, but this is true of a technical amendment that the House has enacted. I became aware of this opportunity as a member of the House subcommittee overseeing DoD's commissaries, which are supermarkets operated at military facilities around the world.

In October 1995, the commissaries awarded an important contract for category management services to Marketing and Management Information, Inc. (MMI), a small company in my State. Under this contract, MMI was required to provide the commissaries with almost \$100 million in cash and free services, in exchange for sales data that the commissaries collect automatically. MMI first conceived this arrangement more than a decade earlier, and already had paid millions of dollars to the commissaries under earlier contracts. The 1995 contract was awarded after full and open competition, in which MMI prevailed against three competitors literally 50 times larger than MMI. In other words, this David beat three different Goliaths.

At this point, the losers turned to high-priced Washington lawyers, who conceived the strategy of arguing that the competition ran afoul of the Brooks Act, one of the great achievements of our well-remembered former colleague from Texas. Now, this was simply sour grapes on their part, because they never raised this argument during the competition, when each of them was hoping to receive the contract. In fact, the commissaries said months before the award that the Brooks Act didn't apply, and none of them made a peep at that point. Nevertheless, they all got together right after the award and sued the Government to stop the contract.

Now, the Brooks Act gave the GSA authority over computer purchases by the other agencies. The contract awarded to MMI was for the sale of commissary scanner data, which has as much in common with computer purchases as a hat does to a rat. Nevertheless, the GSA saw an opportunity to expand its little empire, and it tried to do so. The GSA told the commissaries that they needed written permission (a "delegation") to proceed with the contract.

Interestingly enough, the same thing had happened five years earlier. Then, the commissaries pushed the paperwork through, and everyone was happy. This time, however, acting on poor legal advice from William Sherman (the Government attorney responsible for

losing the protest), the commissaries unwisely dug in their heels, and did nothing to clear the paperwork. MMI's contract remained at a standstill.

The great irony is that a few months earlier, the Congress repealed the Brooks Act, eliminating this paperwork requirement for all of the agencies. Thus the contract was being held up by paperwork that wasn't even required any more. This repeal was accomplished in the Clinger-Cohen Act, authored by our dear former colleague William Cohen, who now oversees the military commissaries and the rest of DoD.

With the commissaries doing nothing to solve this problem, MMI appealed the GSA's decision. Rather than helping MMI, the commissaries imprudently claimed that they could do without MMI's money and free services, and would provide the same services with their own staff at Government expense. I asked the commissaries to provide me with a single example of any MMI report that they were able to generate themselves. They were unable to do so. In other words, the commissaries were wasting public money in an unsuccessful effort to duplicate services successfully performed by private enterprise for the past 15 years, at no cost to the Government.

In the appeal, MMI succeeded in getting the GSA's decision vacated, meaning that nothing prevented the commissaries from proceeding with the contract. Since the commissaries claimed that they would do without the money and free services, the court left it to the commissaries and MMI to work things out.

At this point the commissaries, again acting on poor advice from Mr. Sherman, still maintained that they would needlessly deprive themselves of MMI's money and free services, and try to make up for these losses in other ways. MMI then filed a \$45 million claim against the commissaries. Thus, through the commissaries' stubborn insistence on infringing on private enterprise, we reached a point where the Government could end up losing \$45 million, rather than receiving almost \$100 million in cash and free services.

I am happy to report that a simple technical amendment adopted by the House solves this problem. The technical amendment makes it clear that the Clinger-Cohen repeal of the Brooks Act means that there never was any requirement for the commissaries to obtain a "delegation" here, nor is there any valid basis of any kind for protesting the award to MMI. As a result, the amendment orders the commissaries to proceed with the MMI contract beginning 15 days after enactment, and to continue that contract for its full five-year term from that date, through the year 2003. Under the contract, MMI alone will receive the commissary sales data during this period, and it will provide the commissaries with the valuable cash and free services stipulated in the contract.

Here in Congress, we rely on the other Branches of Government to carry out our intentions. With the repeal of the Brooks Act, there is no doubt that we wanted to eliminate GSA oversight of other federal agencies, once and for all. In the case of MMI's contract, however, the other Branches just weren't listening. The result has been to take the commissaries to within an inch of disaster. I am very happy that just a few words from us about our intentions, in the form of this technical amendment, will have the extraordinary effects of providing the Government with almost \$100 million in cash and free services, avoiding the sheer waste of duplicating these services at the taxpayers' expense, and also avoiding the crushing blow of a \$45 million judgment against the commissaries. I want to thank my respected colleague Congresswoman MORELLA, and others who have supported this effort. On a day like today, I am very proud to be a member of the subcommittee overseeing the commissaries, and a Member of this august body.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PASCACK
VALLEY HOSPITAL AUXILIARY

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Pascack Valley Hospital Women's Auxiliary on 50 years of dedicated service to their community in northeastern Bergen County, New Jersey. The Pascack Valley Auxiliary is an excellent example of my longstanding philosophy that all issues are "women's issues." The Women's Auxiliary was formed in 1948—not only to support the professional staff and patients but with an additional goal as well—the establishment of a hospital. The Pascack Valley Hospital Women's Auxiliary was actually formed before the hospital itself—because these pioneering women knew that community health care was a "women's issue."

Pascack Valley Hospital had its beginnings in May 1941 when Westwood resident Louise Bohlin was shocked that a Hillsdale friend died because they had to wait three weeks for admission to the nearest existing Bergen County hospital because of a shortage of beds. Mrs. Bohlin vowed that the Pascack Valley would have a hospital of its own and organized local physicians, mayors and concerned citizens into the Pascack Valley Hospital Association. The association held its first meeting November 27, 1941. Unfortunately, that meeting came only 10 days before the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and plans for a hospital were put on hold for the duration of World War II.

The end of World War II brought an influx of returning veterans and expanding families, and renewed interest in a community hospital.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

The Pascack Valley Hospital Association was reorganized in 1946 and a Women's Auxiliary was named to supplement efforts of the Board of Trustees. Mary G. Walker of Westwood was named as the first president. The Auxiliary held its first meeting in 1947 and worked for the next decade establishing branches in the various municipalities that would be served by the hospital.

On June 1, 1959—18 years after the idea was born—the single-story, 86-bed hospital opened its door and welcomed its first patients. The hospital has, of course, grown tremendously since then. Today, it is a full-service, 291-bed hospital providing a wide range of the most advanced, technically sophisticated health care services available. Pascack Valley Hospital serves 16,000 inpatients and 70,000 outpatients a year, yet still maintains an excellent reputation for individualized attention to the needs of each and every patient. The hospital is part of the Well Care Group Inc., which includes the hospital; Pascack Community Services, which provides outreach and educational services; Pascack Valley Hospital Foundation, the fund-raising arm; and Life Key Ventures Inc., which includes the Center for Human Reproduction, the Pascack Valley Psychiatric Institute, Pascack Valley Imaging Associates, the Bergen Nursing Team and the Pascack Healthcare Institute.

The Auxiliary has remained an active force during the hospital's nearly 40 years of growth. Members have helped establish and run programs including baby hats, baby photos, the bookmobile, central transport, clerical services, the gift cart, gift shop, information desk, menu service and messenger service. The Auxiliary has raised more than \$2.7 million over the past half-century, making an important financial contribution in addition to the incalculable value of its volunteer services. The current President, Barbara Musso of Park Ridge, and her officers and members, carry on in the tradition of public service set by Louise Bohlin and Mary G. Walker.

A local hospital is one of the most basic amenities a community can be expected to offer, as vital as a police and fire department or infrastructure such as water, sewer and good roads. It was the women of the Pascack Valley who realized this necessity half a century ago, perhaps because it is women—even today—who are most often in charge of health care issues for their families. The hard work and dedication of the Pascack Valley Hospital Women's Auxiliary made a local, community hospital a reality and helped make the Pascack Valley the successful region it is today.

I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in thanking the Auxiliary, its leaders and its members for their vision, perseverance and dedication over the years.

TRIBUTE TO JESSE E. NASH, JR.

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jesse E. Nash, Professor Emeritus at Canisius College, as he enters retirement.

A lifelong resident of the City of Buffalo, Jesse Nash is truly a leader in our community. He began his career with the Department of Sociology/Anthropology of Canisius College in 1965, and remained there until the close of classes last Spring.

In addition, to his outstanding performance as an Educator, Professor Nash has been extremely active in our Western New York community. In 1981, he was appointed to the New York State Commission on Minorities in the Health-Related Professions in Higher Education. He has served as a member of the Robert T. Coles project team, which has implemented "Citizen Participation" components for the Buffalo War Memorial Stadium Renovation Project, the Buffalo Light-Rail Rapid Transit Station Area Land Use Study, the Erie County Community College City Campus Physical Education Feasibility Study, and the Buffalo Waterfront Alternatives Study.

Since 1978, Professor Nash has served as President of the Seventy-Eight Restoration Corporation, a community-based economic development company. This company won national acclaim for its development and restoration of the Emerson Row Houses, which provided affordable housing in a truly historic setting.

In recognition of his tremendous commitment to Education, Professor Nash has been honored with the Canisius College President's Medal, the President's Award at the State University of New York at Buffalo, a Doctorate of Humane Letters at Canisius, an induction into the National Jesuits' Honor Society Alpha Sigma Nu, and in 1998, was distinguished as Professor Emeritus of Canisius College.

For his dedicated service and leadership in our community, Professor Nash has been honored with the Lifetime Community Service Award from Sheehan Memorial Hospital, the "Red Jacket" Community Service Award from the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, the Marcus Garvey Award from the Jamaican and American Association, and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Award from Canisius College.

In addition, Professor Nash has received the Buffalo Urban League's Evans-Young Award and the Brotherhood Award from NCCJ. In 1993, Governor Mario Cuomo recognized his lifetime commitment with the prestigious Governor's Award for Distinguished Blacks in New York State. In 1990, along with his wife, Hortense, Professor Nash received the prestigious Medgar Evers Award from the Buffalo Chapter of the NAACP.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to join with Professor Nash's wife, Hortense; his children, Jesse III, George, and Deborah; the faculty, staff, students and alumni of Canisius College; and our entire Western New York community in tribute to Professor Jesse E. Nash, Jr.

With retirement comes many new opportunities. May Jesse Nash meet each new opportunity with the same enthusiasm and vigor in which he demonstrated throughout his brilliant career, and may those opportunities be as fruitful as those in his past.

Thank you, Professor, for your tireless effort and personal commitment to our community and to the many young men and women fortunate enough to have had you as a teacher throughout the past thirty-three years.

TRIBUTE TO THE OWNERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE ION EDGE CORPORATION

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the owners and employees of the Ion Edge Corporation in Ft. Collins, Colorado. Their hard work and dedication earned the Small Business Association's National Tibbetts Award and national recognition for pollution prevention. This company's innovative process virtually eliminates pollution from the process of metal plating.

Traditional methods of plating require dipping in large vats of chromium, cadmium and other metals. Ion Edge, however, developed a zero-waste dry plating process whereby metals are vaporized and sprayed onto aircraft and other parts. Today, the company sells 50,000 plated fasteners for aerospace manufacturing. The Environmental Protection Agency has also granted the company funds for research into a similar process for chrome plating.

By eliminating waste, Ion Edge has developed a process that is both good for business and the environment. I commend Mandar Sunthakar, the company president, and all of the people whom have contributed their time to this sound effort.

TRIBUTE TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, October 10, 1998 was the occasion of the Republic of China's National Day. Eighty seven years ago, Sun Yat Sen and his fellow revolutionaries declared independence from the authoritarian Manchu government and founded the Republic of China.

Echoing the famous words of one of America's greatest leaders, Abraham Lincoln, at his Gettysburg address, article I of the constitution of the Republic of China states that Taiwan "shall be a democratic republic of the people, to be governed by the people and for the people." The Republic of China is living proof that democracy works. Founded as a democracy, Taiwan has grown, matured and evolved from a single party system into a multiparty democracy with a stable economy. Free and fair elections are a reality here, not a false promise, and open and lively debate is a trademark of Taiwanese politics.

Ronald Reagan, who singlehandedly brought down the Iron curtain and communism, once referred to America as the "Shining city on the hill." Well, that is an apt metaphor for Taiwan too. Thanks to the leadership and vision of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek, former President Chiang Ching Kuo and

President Lee Teng Hui, Taiwan is also a shining example of freedom and democracy and a strong bulwark against communism.

Mr. Speaker, on the occasion of the eighty-seventh birthday of the Republic of China, I wish to offer my most heartfelt congratulations for a nation that has done so much in such a short period of time. I am confident that we can all look forward to continuing our long and prosperous partnership with one of our strongest allies in East Asia.

Finally, I would like to commend Stephen Chen, Taiwan's representative to the U.S. His hard work and patriotism is an asset to his nation.

TRIBUTE TO 1998 SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT CONFERENCE OF ALPHA PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY, INC.

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. On the occasion of its 1998 South Carolina District Conference which will be held in Orangeburg, S.C. beginning October 22nd.

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity was founded at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. It is a service fraternity which employs its members to discount evil, destroy all prejudices, and preserve the sanctity of the home, the personification of virtue, and the chastity of women.

This year's conference, being held in my district, is designed to promote the empowerment of youth through education, appreciative concepts of self, a strong sense of duty, discipline, and love for all mankind.

Mr. Willie Jefferson serves as the District Director and Mr. J. Anthony Moorner and Mr. Henry L. Robinson are the co-chairmen of the 1998 conference.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the South Carolina chapters of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. for their accomplishments. And I ask that my colleagues join me in wishing them great success with next week's 1998 South Carolina District Conference.

TRIBUTE TO THE HMONG AND LAO PEOPLE

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, for the first time in their long and proud history, the Hmong and Lao people were honored by Members of Congress and U.S. officials at national recognition ceremonies in Washington, DC. Many people from the Central Valley and around the nation worked to organize and participate in these historic ceremonies.

The Lao Veterans of America National Recognition Day ceremonies were held for the first time, in both 1997 and 1998, at the Vietnam

War Memorial and Arlington National Cemetery. They were organized by the nation's largest non-profit Hmong and Lao veterans organization, the Lao Veterans of America, Inc., of Fresno, California, which is headquartered in my Congressional district. I was honored to participate and lend support to these important ceremonies in which many people from the Central Valley participated. Indeed, it has given me great pride to join with U.S. officials and American veterans to honor the courageous Hmong and Lao soldiers and their families for their crucial role in the U.S. "Secret Army" assisting American clandestine and military operations during the Vietnam War. In attendance were many Members of Congress as well as current and former State Department, Defense Department and CIA officials associated with the Hmong and Lao people.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank and recognize a number of important people from the Central Valley and across the United States who contributed to the enormous success of these national events including Major General Vang Pao, Major General Ron Markarian, Major General Paul Carroll, Colonel James Arthur, Colonel Wangyee Vang, Major Thai Vang, Captain Grant McClure, Captain Song Pao Yang, Colonel Thai Vang, Yer Vang, Chenzong Vang, Chong Bee Vang, Ying Vang, Dr. Jane Hamilton-Merritt and Philip Smith. The patriotic contributions of these individuals and many others, as well as the leadership efforts of the Lao Veterans of America and the Lao Family Community organization, helped to raise awareness among U.S. policymakers and the American people about the important wartime sacrifices of the Hmong and Lao combat veterans. I would, therefore, like to include in the RECORD the following article from the Washington Times.

[From the Washington Times, May 14, 1997]

HMONG VETERANS TO RECEIVE MEDALS

(By Ben Barber)

Thousands of ethnic Hmong veterans who fought with the United States in Laos during the Vietnam War will receive congressional medals when they assemble at the Vietnam Veterans Memorial for the first time today.

About 4,000 veterans—part of the 100,000 Hmong who came as refugees to the United States after the Communists took power in 1975 in Laos—are expected to participate at the ceremony. The Vietnam Veterans National Medal will be awarded to 2,500 people.

Several congressmen and former CIA and Pentagon officials who fought with them will present the medals, said Philip Smith, Washington director of the Lao Veterans of America.

The Hmong will then march across the Potomac River to Arlington National Cemetery to symbolize their exodus across the Mekong River to Thailand after the Communist victory in 1975.

Tomorrow the Hmong will return to Arlington National Cemetery to unveil the first war memorial to the Hmong and Lao veterans and their American advisers.

"I think it is important because I think we are going to show that we have done some critical work for the United States, and this is the first and only time we get together and show it," said Xeng Ly, 41, who served as a field medic in the war.

He said that after the defeat of the American-allied anti-Communist forces in Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia, he crossed the

Mekong River and spent 15 months in a refugee camp at Nong Khai, Thailand, before coming to the United States. Five years later his family followed. They now live in Sterling, where three children are in school.

Part of the reason that the Hmong are coming to Washington is the fear that many benefits are going to be cut under a stringent new immigration law limiting benefits to noncitizens, said Mr. Xeng.

"Some of the Hmong are elderly and can't speak English. They can't pass the citizenship exam and will be cut off from help," Mr. Smith said.

Some of the Hmong will meet with congressmen and congressional staffers this evening.

The Hmong also want the United States to withhold most-favored-nation trading status for Laos unless it permits international human rights observers to enter the country. The Hmong who remain in Laos—an estimated 300,000—reportedly still face persecution.

The Hmong-Americans also want the new U.S.-funded Radio Free Asia to add Hmong language programs to its broadcasts, Mr. Smith said.

The Hmong served under a joint mission operated by the State Department, Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense and Agency for International Development. They served as spotters for bombings for Communist forces and in other combat roles.

With the declassification of documents about the war era, from 1961 to 1973, more facts are coming out about the Hmong role.

Mr. Smith estimates the secret army could have totaled 100,000 people. By the end of the war, because of many deaths, there were many young boys in uniform fighting for the secret army.

President Reagan signed the bill authorizing the medals for the Hmong in 1986 to honor Vietnam veterans and those who served with them in Southeast Asia. But it took 11 years for the medals to be awarded because the Hmong remained, in some sense, still forgotten, said Mr. Smith.

"I think the Hmong are still suffering from the covert nature of the war," he said.

The memorial to be unveiled tomorrow in Arlington will bear the following inscription:

"Dedicated to the U.S. Secret Army; Laos, 1961-73; In memory of the Hmong and Lao combat veterans and their American advisors who served freedom's cause in Southeast Asia."

The memorial also says in Lao and Hmong language, "You will never be forgotten."

TRIBUTE TO AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

HON. FLOYD SPENCE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an outstanding South Carolinian, Austin Cunningham. This retired business executive has dedicated himself to the community of Orangeburg and to the State of South Carolina.

As a young man, Austin Cunningham, went to work to help support his family when his father died. He worked during the day and went to both high school and college at night, earning a law degree from the University of Virginia in 1940. During his business career, Mr. Cunningham has been the president of five

companies and he has owned two manufacturing plants in South Carolina. President Reagan recognized Mr. Cunningham for his work with the Jobs Tax Credit Program and he has been involved with the administrations of former Governor Carroll Campbell and Governor David Beasley in improving race relations in our State. He has also contributed his time and efforts in the Orangeburg area on behalf of: Crime Watch, Crime Stoppers, the People's Assault on Drugs (PAD), as well as the collaboration between South Carolina State University and the South Carolina Philharmonic, which has resulted in an annual three concert satellite series.

Due to his impressive civic contributions, Mr. Cunningham has been named as an "Outstanding Older South Carolinian," by the Lower Savannah Region Aging Advisory Committee, representing a six-country region. He is now a nominee for the State title, which will be determined in November. Also, Mr. Cunningham was recently recognized as the Orangeburg, South Carolina "Citizen of the Year" for 1998.

I have known Austin Cunningham for many years. In addition to his civic involvement, I have been impressed by his insight into issues affecting our Country. He regularly submits articles that reflect his opinions on timely topics to local newspapers in South Carolina. Following is an article that Mr. Cunningham authored concerning the issue of Church and State, that I would like to include with this tribute to Austin Cunningham. It is with pleasure that I commend Austin Cunningham on his achievements and wish him much continued success.

[From the Times and Democrat, Orangeburg, SC, Nov. 23, 1998]

CHURCH AND/OR STATE—IN THE NAME OF FREEDOM, COURT TAKES AWAY RELIGION

(By Austin Cunningham)

There's a private day school in New York where the tuition is \$14,000 a year. A parent who felt that he and his wife weren't doing a good enough job wanted the school to step into the moral vacuum and teach his teenager values. The answer he got was that the school had its hands full preparing students for Ivy League colleges. "So much of ethics and morality are tied up with religions that we don't dare touch it."

In recent decades the U.S. Supreme Court has carved out a whole new body of law. Religion may no longer be preferred to irreligion, prayer is not permitted in publicly funded ceremonies and schools, not Bible readings, nor officially sanctioned silent moments. Localities are trying to get around these strictures but at some risk. You can advocate communism or genocide but religious observations cannot be tolerated. No religious symbols on public property, no crosses, no menorahs, no Ten Commandments. In areas as diverse as criminal justice, federalism, pornography, educational policy we've been caught up in a downward spinning moral whirlpool.

This year we celebrate the 210th anniversary of the American Constitution and the 206th of the Bill of Rights.

When the U.S. Congress passed the first 10 amendments to the Constitution (the Bill of Rights) early in George Washington's first term, the members were crystal clear in their minds about what they meant and wanted. This is quintessentially true of the

First Amendment, a single sentence, the first two clauses of which (the Establishment Clause and the Free Exercise Clause) are my subjects. They fascinate me. I hope you'll feel the same.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." That amendment has played a crucial role in protecting our right to govern ourselves. But it has been amended drastically by a new breed of federal judge who jumps through hoops and piles on sophistry to prove the amendment says what it plainly doesn't say.

The writers of the Constitution (Thomas Jefferson, who wasn't there, called them demigods) descended from immigrants who came here to escape religious persecution or suppression and were looking for opportunities in a new world. They were overwhelmingly Christian, Protestant and devout. "Establishment religions" had been left behind but six of the 13 colonies set up established religions of their own, religions financially or legally government-supported. In New England the Congregationalists were favored; from Maryland south the Episcopal Church got the nod with a strongly Catholic population in southern Maryland. Presbyterians and Baptists were active but weren't part of an "establishment." Even so, all religions thrived which certainly included those of the Catholic and Jewish persuasions.

The crystal clarity I've referred to in the First Amendment involved the intention of Congress to protect all religion from the central government and give the states free rein.

In 1770 in South Carolina the law read "The Christian Protestant religion shall be the established religion in the state." (My emphasis.) The law forbade a religious society calling itself a church unless it agreed "there is one eternal God . . . and the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament were of divine inspiration." To remark that our country started as a Christian nation should be as commonplace as saying we are an English-speaking one.

Years later (1868) the 14th Amendment effectively abolished the right of states to have established religions (none was left, anyway).

I'm writing about a volatile subject here, one that raises hackles. Let me set the record straight historically by quoting our first four presidents (Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison) directly:

George Washington: In one place he referred to the "divine author of our beloved Religion (meaning Christ)." A few months after taking office: "It is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits and humbly to implore his protection." Later: "There never was a people who had more reason to acknowledge a divine interposition in their affairs than those of the United States."

John Adams: "The greatest glory of the American Revolution was this, it connected in one indissoluble bond the principles of civil government and Christianity." And: "Our Constitution was designed for a moral and religious people only."

Thomas Jefferson: In 1802: "That free exercise of religion is placed by the Constitution, independent of the powers of the general government. . . . I consider the federal government interdicted from intermeddling with religious institutions, their doctrines, discipline or exercises." Thomas Jefferson believed "moral philosophy was necessary in

public education, it must be made available through legislative appropriations." At his on beloved University of Virginia, a public school, he required that each student take a course in religion.

James Madison: "We have staked the whole future of American civilization not on the power of government . . . on capacity of everyone to govern themselves according to the Ten Commandments." (In 1980 our courts held that it was unconstitutional to put the Ten Commandments on school walls thus protecting our young people from aphorisms like Honor thy father and thy mother . . . Thou shalt not kill . . . Thou shalt not commit adultery . . . Thou shalt not steal.") As the Father of the Constitution, Madison's whole idea was to prevent Congress from establishing a national religion that would threaten the religious diversity of the states.

Permit me to add Tocqueville (in the 1830s): "Americans combine the notions of religion and liberty so intimately in their minds it is impossible to make them conceive of one without the other."

In 1781 Congress appropriated funds for a special printing and distribution of the Bible. "The Congress approves and recommends to the people the Holy Bible for use in schools."

From the outset we've had "In God We Trust" on our money. In our national anthem, "... and this is our motto, in God is our Trust." Here's Abraham Lincoln: "With firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right." Each day the Supreme Court is introduced with the words, "God save the United States and this honorable court." On the Sunday in October before the annual session starts, the full court attends a religious service.

In 1892 the U.S. Supreme Court stated, "Our institutions are emphatically Christian." In 1911 the same court said, "We are a Christian people." In 1954, Chief Justice Warren: "The Good Book and the spirit of our Savior from the beginning have been our guiding geniuses. Our Constitution was the work of people who believed in God, and who expressed their faith as a matter of course in public prayer." Our first public schools were founded by clergymen. Our first colleges were divinity schools.

Before we approach the subject of church and state, we have to know the historical absolutes so that we can judge how ridiculous modern interpretation has been and how our national consciousness has been warped as a result.

The fact that kids can't pray before a game that no one gets hurt is grotesque. The very English Common Law which became our legal code is infused with Christianity. To quote Stanton Evans: "The court's position in these religious cases is an intellectual shambles, result oriented jurisprudence at its most flagrant." Even though our first four presidents had their own inner-directed beliefs, the quotations above demonstrate clearly that their executive actions fly in the face of modern judicial reading of the First Amendment.

Starting around 1952 the Supreme Court has sometimes relied on "pop psychology" as a source. The predilections of individual judges have wreaked havoc. Father Richard Neuhaus tells us, "The courts have presumed to declare that the separation of church and state means the separation of religion and religiously grounded morality from public life which means the separation of the deepest convictions of the people from politics which means the end of democracy and, in fact, the end of politics."

My personal villain is the late "loveable" Justice William Brennan, whose persuasive power and ramshackle thought processes carried the majority of the Supreme Court through a long series of decisions which form the body of today's law and swerve away from the moral and religious precepts that undergirded us for 167 years. Justice Brennan, a "jurisprudential dervish," once attributed his thought processes to a "range of emotional and intuitive responses in contrast to lumbering syllogisms of reason." Someone has said, "Today it's more his Constitution than Madison's."

There is simply nothing in our Constitution that justifies abolishing anyone's right to pray or meditate anywhere, anytime. In light of what I've quoted, such a nullification is bizarre. I'm emphasizing prayer only because of its symbolism as a cornerstone of the whole distorted jurisprudential attack. A lot of good people don't pray. Nobody wants to force them. Their private thoughts are precious under our law.

Many young people have paid a terrible price for these court-ordained deviations from religious roots, Christian, Jewish, the others. Thrown out the window alongside prayer has been the rigor of daily memorization and recitation (Biblical or otherwise) from which follows the dire loss of exposure to lofty, sublime, spiritual language and thought. It's hard to suppress anger as one writes.

Permit me to quote in full the sinister prayer that set off this portentous severance from our roots, the whole First Amendment controversy: "Almighty God, we acknowledge our dependence on thee, and we beg thy blessings upon us, our parents, our teachers and our country." That's it!

The very day after the Congress passed the First Amendment (Sept. 24, 1791) that same body passed a resolution calling for a day of national prayer and thanksgiving plus another setting up a system of chaplains for itself. In light of current distortions, do you suppose the passage of 24 hours made them forget what they'd done? When pressed on this matter the ACLU once said, "They were confused." Confused? Not those guys.

As Andrew Cord writes, "If we accept the present view of the court, then both Congress and George Washington violated the Constitution from its inception."

Since the Supreme Court has succeeded in erecting a WALL between church and state, crime rates, although recently abated, have skyrocketed; hard drug use is higher; emotional disorders are up; divorce rates have soared; we've got abortion "on demand"; more suicides; more children clinically depressed and inclined to engage in crime; and venereal disease, including AIDS, has proliferated. The ACLU would have you believe these trends are coincidental.

Well, where did all this urban decay, racial polarization, deterioration in public schools and loss of community spirit come from? It took just 30 years! There's nothing comparable in our history. Why?

No individual judge or court can be solely blamed for such an appalling divergence from core beliefs but our cumulative supine acceptance of evil has created in certain influential classes of academics and among leaders in print journalism and show business an inclination to create great mischief. The sudden decay of moral and ethical standards in current highest political circles has built up an active antipathy to all rigorous standards whether in religion, education or moral ethics. Relativism is taking a fearsome toll. "Everybody does it. It's all relative, anyway."

John DiLullo sums it up, "Accumulating evidence confirms the efficacy of faith-based approaches to social problems." We're a society that's slipped its old moorings. We must get them back.

We're accepting decadence passively, rambling through a moral mine field. We're assaulted daily through eyes and ears with outrages that once would have been unimaginable. We've had entering the workplace a generation of people whose moral development has been arrested.

Up to now my comments have been Christianity-centered. The spiritual insights of our Founders made that our heritage. But, due to those same insights, we've honored, respected and protected the religiosity and nonreligiosity of all citizens.

America from day one has been a haven for Jews. When we set out on our "great experiment" in 1789 there were about 2,500 Jews in the 13 colonies (1,000, or 40 percent, in South Carolina). They'd come in sailing ships and brought with them an understandable apprehension that this new country might evolve into a hell similar to the ones they'd left behind.

As was frequently the case, President George Washington set the standard. Writing to the Jewish congregation in Newport, he said, "The government of the United States gives bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance. Everyone shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig trees." (1 Kings 4:25). In other correspondence he always referred to America's Jewish population with respect and good will. Jewish financiers helped underwrite the eight-year American Revolution and no one knew that better than he. He referred to them in his ornate way as "the sons of Abraham."

None of us can forget that in the 20th century a great and Christian nation followed evil leadership, turned on its Jews; bankrupted them; ran them off and killed the rest. The Jewish people have earned the right to stay alert, but I do feel that in America they sometimes overdo it. What we call Western Civilization is really Judeo-Christian civilization.

As to the Catholics of all descriptions, their roots go just as deep. There were times and places in our early history when neither Catholics nor Jews could be elected to state level office. In my lifetime, intermarriage between Catholic and Protestant young people could cause a crisis, in both families. This was even truer of Christians and Jews. Today, intermarriage is almost commonplace.

My subject is the First Amendment and religion, not race. Everything I've said about recent court decisions applies equally to our 30 million black citizens. In some ways these trends have hurt some of them most. When we concentrate on all the bad news we overlook the galvanic progress of our black fellow citizens. But the shift in judicial emphasis away from values and religion has hurt those on their bottom rung the most.

In its 2,000-year history Christianity has had its dark sides—times of torture, trials, inquisitions. I find it unacceptable when some Christians preach that unbaptized babies or most of the world's non-Christian multitudes are doomed to eternal punishment. Hard-edged Christianity is a contradiction in terms. Some of our mainline churches are rolled in their own controversies.

America is the most spiritual of nations. Over 90 percent of us believe in God. We have never been in danger of becoming a theocracy, a government dominated by a God be-

lief as prescribed by one church. Not ever tempted.

Any prayer offends militant atheists, some of whom sit in our pews every Sabbath. At one time in life many of us have been atheists or agnostics. People who remain seated during national anthems, or don't pray, or pray differently, should feel free but not enough to trample on the majority or intimidate educators as they sometimes do. A very small tail has been wagging a very large, friendly dog.

Our most effective dispenser of deeprooted goodness is firmly religious and Christian-based, The Salvation Army. Nobody has yet diverted it from its mission although there've been efforts. Here's part of their credo, "We have been called and ordained by God to serve in the trenches of human warfare, to be a compassionate arm of the militant church, to bring light to those in darkness and hope to the hopeless." Christianity's 2,000-year-old uniqueness is its gospel outreach, its energy.

I've been discussing the heated argument going on in this country between the religious and groups with different viewpoints. Transcendental movements are vulnerable and make mistakes. But the glorious truth cannot be gainsaid and that's the overwhelming good that our organized religionists do. Governments pale in comparison. Members of religious organizations give twice as much to charity as non-members. Scientific double-blind tests prove that sick people recover sooner and more often when fervently prayed for. The immense opening up of outer space continues to make believers of our most sophisticated scientists.

Every single day an immense flood of food, money, books, medical healing and pure goodness pours out of American churches, temples and synagogues due to the boundless, borderless love religions generate. There's even evidence that our Brennan-less Supreme Court is having second thoughts about the havoc it's wreaked. Surely through all this we've learned that any prayer to a multi-religious assemblage should not be hurtful or mean-spirited. But, to paraphrase a recent president, "Tear down this wall!" The wall exists due to a gross misreading of history and law followed by execrable legal conclusions.

The American Revolution was the final flowering of the "Enlightenment." Those Founders of ours, brilliant and prescient as they were, could hardly have grasped the fact that they were creating a whole new world.

This tiny 18th century nation hanging on for dear life on the outer edge of a raw continent was unstoppable. It took a mere hundred years for it to become "the light of the world."

We've got to stop the rot that has poisoned and weakened our society. Ultra-liberals with their soggy convictions have way overreached. Authentic faith is an act of freedom.

HONORING THE ST. VINCENT COLLEGE DRUG PREVENTION PROJECTS

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, five years ago I came before the House to call attention to an

innovative drug abuse prevention program in Pennsylvania that was celebrating fifteen years of success. While we as a Nation have by no means solved the problem of drug abuse among our young people, the young people of Southwestern Pennsylvania are far better off today than they would have been without that program at St. Vincent College in Latrobe, Pennsylvania. So, today, I stand before you again to recognize and pay tribute to this wonderful program as it now celebrates its twentieth anniversary.

In 1978, St. Vincent College joined with the Westmoreland County Drug and Alcohol Commission, the Latrobe Area Chamber of Commerce, and area school districts to develop a primary prevention education program. St. Vincent continued the sponsorship of the program as a community service project which provides education and other prevention services in all 17 public school districts in Westmoreland County as well as school districts in surrounding counties.

We will continue to fight to stop the flow of drugs into our country. But we can't focus only on stopping supply; we have to focus on stopping the demand, within our own country, among our young people who are vulnerable to the daunting pressures of social and economic factors and the predatory tactics of the suppliers. Prevention of a young person from ever trying drugs is the best way to reduce the demand. That is done through education, and that is what the program at St. Vincent College does very well. It set out to make a difference and it has made a difference.

I am proud to salute the many people who have worked at this for twenty years and who continue to reach out to these young people and help to understand the importance of avoiding drugs. I hope they see their triumph reflected in the face of every happy healthy young person and look forward to celebrating with them many more anniversaries of success in the fight against drugs.

AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a paper published by the Heritage Foundation earlier this year entitled *Good Politics, Bad Policy: Clinton's American Heritage Rivers Initiative*. Authored by Alex Annett, this paper outlines how AHRI implements a new Federal program by fiat, violates the Constitution, the National Environmental Policy Act and the Federal Land Management and Policy Act. Furthermore, it discusses AHRI's threat to property rights and States' rights. I encourage my colleagues to learn more about this illegal Federal program which is one more example of President Clinton's abuse of executive power.

[From the Heritage Foundation, February 2, 1998]

GOOD POLITICS, BAD POLICY: CLINTON'S AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE (By Alex Annett)

"The AHRI creates, by executive fiat, the most all encompassing regulatory regime ever to be imposed on private landowners. Most other land use programs have been designed to protect Federal Land. And in the case of the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act, Congress passed these regulations. Never has an executive dared to assert so much control over private property through his own declaration." Nancie Marzulla, president and chief counsel, Defenders of Property Rights.

During the 1997 State of the Union address, President Bill Clinton announced a new federal program entitled the American Heritage Rivers Initiative (AHRI), which he intended to support communities in their efforts to restore and protect rivers across the United States. To many, this lofty goal sounds good. But, on closer inspection, the pristine image it paints becomes murky, revealing a program that violates many constitutional and statutory provisions, involves the federal government further in local and state environmental issues, is inefficient and wastes tax dollars, and threatens personal property rights.

Nevertheless, President Clinton appears ready to begin implementing his initiative, although he has neither the constitutional authority to do so nor the intention of asking Congress for such authority. He also appears unconcerned that promoting this initiative could suggest to many that, for his Administration, the "era of big government" is not over. Congress should consider taking immediate action to block Clinton's river initiative before it floods America's communities with layers of federal bureaucracy and further muddies the balance of power in Washington, D.C.

IMPLEMENTING A NEW FEDERAL PROGRAM BY DECREE

President Clinton unveiled new details about how he plans to implement his new American Heritage Rivers Initiative when he issued Executive Order 13061 on September 11, 1997.¹ Through executive order, Clinton has established an American Heritage Rivers Interagency Committee to oversee implementation of the initiative. Members of the committee will include the secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Transportation; the attorney general; the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; the chairpersons of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the National Endowment for the Humanities; or designees at the assistant secretary level or their equivalent.

To nominate a river for designation as an American Heritage River, a local community must submit a river nomination packet to the President's Council on Environmental Quality. The packet must include: a description of the river or river area² to be considered, its notable resource qualities,³ a clearly defined vision for protecting the area and a specific plan of action to achieve it, evidence that a range of citizens and organizations in the community support the nomination and plan of action, and evidence that individuals in the community have had an opportunity to discuss and comment on the nomination and plan of action.

The Council on Environmental Quality will select a panel of experts to review the nominations and make recommendations to the President. From these recommendations, the President would select ten rivers or river areas to designate as American Heritage Rivers. These American Heritage Rivers would receive preferential treatment for federal dollars and the support of other federal programs.

On the surface, President Clinton's program looks appealing. Rivers have played a vital role in the country's history, culture, recreation, health, environment, and economy. Finding ways to encourage states and local communities across the country to become involved in improving the water quality of their rivers and revitalizing their waterfronts is commendable. The AHRI, however, will amount to little more than a surface ripple in accomplishing these goals.

Impediments to achieving the AHRI's lofty goals have more to do with the design of the program than with the intentions of communities. The notable problems with President Clinton's initiative are that:

1. It violates a number of constitutional and statutory provisions;
2. It is wasteful and inefficient;
3. It reduces the role and authority of the states;
4. It threatens property rights; and
5. It "serve[s] political purposes."

Upon close examination, it becomes clear that the AHRI is bad policy and unconstitutional, and like many of President Clinton's other initiatives, will become another political pork-barrel program designed to send federal dollars to politically important jurisdictions across the United States.

HOW THE AMERICAN HERITAGE RIVERS INITIATIVE VIOLATES THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

Above almost all else, Americans love the beauty and resources of their country. They clearly understand that the U.S. Constitution establishes a system of government to protect their individual rights, and that the federal government should be expressly limited in its ability to usurp those rights. They may disagree, at times, about how much power its given each branch of the federal government to settle disputes and to limit personal freedoms, but there is no dispute that the Founding Fathers intentionally and explicitly designed a balance of power to prevent legislative, judicial, or executive arrogance and abuse of power. Americans expect their elected leaders to abide by the separation of powers delineated in the Constitution, and they want the federal judiciary on guard to make sure they do.

Rather than honor these expectations, President Clinton's American Heritage Rivers Initiative violates both the intent and the letter of the U.S. Constitution. It gives the President as well as his executive agencies authorities that clearly and constitutionally belong to the legislative branch of government, and it confiscates the land use and zoning powers of the states.

ALTERING THE CONSTITUTIONAL SEPARATION OF POWER

"The Constitution protects us from our own best intentions: It divides power among sovereigns and among branches of government precisely so that we may resist the temptation to concentrate power in one location as an expedient solution to the crisis of the day." *New York vs. United States*, 112 S.Ct. 2408 (1992)

Under the U.S. system of checks and balances, the legislative branch has the power to create laws and appropriate funding, the executive branch is authorized to implement and enforce the laws, and the judiciary is

given power to interpret those laws in disputes.⁴ To explain to hesitant colonists why this separation of powers was important, James Madison wrote in *Federalist No. 47* that the "accumulation of all powers legislative, executive and judiciary in the same hands, whether of one, a few or many, and whether hereditary, self appointed or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny."⁵

The Supreme Court historically has recognized the importance of the separation of powers among the President, Congress, and the judiciary. In the case of *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer*,⁶ the Supreme Court was asked to decide whether President Harry S. Truman (during the Korean War) was acting within his constitutional power when he issued an executive order directing the Secretary of Commerce to take possession of and operate most of the country's steel mills. The government's position was that the president's action was necessary to avert a national disaster than inevitably would result from the stoppage of steel production, and that in meeting this grave emergency, the President was acting within the aggregate of his constitutional powers. The Supreme Court found in *Youngstown* that, even with the threat of a national catastrophe, the President's order could not be sustained as an exercise of his authority. In this case, the Supreme Court found no statute that expressly authorized the President to take property as President Truman's executive order intended, or any act of Congress from which authority could be inferred. The Supreme Court concluded that the power to adopt such public policies as those proclaimed by the executive order is beyond question by Congress, and that the Constitution does not subject this lawmaking power of Congress to the President.⁷

Supreme Court precedent suggests that President Clinton's Executive Order No. 13061 runs contrary to the separation of power provisions of the Constitution. To implement the AHRI, President Clinton is claiming for himself and future Presidents powers that belong to Congress: specifically, authority over interstate commerce, water rights, property rights, and the appropriation of money. Through executive order, Congress would be relegated to a role of trying to stop presidential programs from being implemented, rather than creating and approving them based on the will of the people and funding them as authorized in the Constitution.

WALKING AROUND THE PROPERTY CLAUSE

The Property Clause in Article IV of the Constitution states that "Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States."⁸ Executive Order No. 13061, however, gives the executive branch control and authority over the country's rivers and their associated resources located on federal lands, a power specifically assigned to Congress. In order for the executive branch to have authority to govern and control these rivers and associated resources, this power must be delegated to it by an act of Congress. Congress has not given the executive branch such authority.

TRAMPLING THE TENTH AMENDMENT

The Tenth Amendment to the Constitution stipulates that the "powers not delegated to the United States [federal government] by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."⁹ Under the Tenth

Amendment, then, state and local governments retain the authority to engage in land use planning and local zoning for public health, safety, and welfare. President Clinton's program, however, sets a new precedent by giving federal regulators a greater role in land use planning, local zoning, and other aspects of a river's surroundings, including "characteristics of the natural, economic, agricultural, scenic, historic, cultural, or recreational resources of a river that render it distinctive or unique."¹⁰ The President has no authority under the Constitution to engage in land use planning and local zoning; thus, Executive Order No. 13061 violates the Tenth Amendment.

HOW THE AHRI VIOLATES NUMEROUS STATUTES

In addition to altering the constitutional separation of powers, the AHRI implementation process outlined in Executive Order No. 13061 also conflicts directly with two significant environmental laws: the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Federal Land Management and Policy Act (FLMPA).

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

The Clinton Administration has cited the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 as the legal basis for establishing the AHRI. The NEPA is primarily a policy statute mandating that federal government agencies consider the environmental effects of major federal actions. The idea behind the NEPA is that, by requiring federal agencies to consider and gather information about the environmental consequences of proposed actions, the agencies will make wiser environmental decisions.¹¹ President Clinton states that the NEPA provides a grant of authority to establish the AHRI under authority of Section 101(b) of the NEPA. This section only sets out the broad goal to be achieved by the NEPA, however; it provides no authority for action. The only authorities mandated to the executive branch under the NEPA are to prepare reports; interpret and administer federal policies, regulations, and public laws in accordance with the NEPA; provide information, alternatives, and recommendations; and provide international and national coordination efforts.¹² President Clinton apparently has interpreted these duties to mean that the NEPA also gives the executive branch broad authority to develop programs. Such authority, however, was given specifically to Congress, not the President, and Congress has not delegated such powers explicitly to the President. Consequently, citing the NEPA as the legal basis for implementation of the AHRI is questionable.

THE FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT AND POLICY ACT

Even if it can be argued successfully that President Clinton's action is consistent with the purpose of the NEPA, the NEPA, as written, does not trump the requirements of other statutes. And, in the case of the Federal Land Management and Policy Act, the President is expressly restricted in his ability to designate or manage Federal lands. Congress enacted the FLMPA in 1976 in order to reestablish its authority over the designation or dedication of Federal lands for specified purposes, and to circumscribe the authority of the President and executive branch to manage Federal lands.¹³

In the FLMPA, Congress declared that "it is the policy of the United States that Congress exercise its constitutional authority to withdraw or otherwise designate or dedicate Federal lands for specified purposes" and delineate the extent to which the executive branch may withdraw lands without legisla-

tive action.¹⁴ Congress thus asserted its authority to create, modify, and terminate designations for national parks, national forests, wilderness, Indian reservations, certain defense withdrawals, national wild and scenic rivers, national trails, and other national recreational areas and national seashores.¹⁵

In fact, Congress has not withdrawn, designated, or dedicated any Federal lands for President Clinton's American Heritage Rivers Initiative, nor has it authorized the development of the program by the executive branch. The legislative process for obtaining a favored status designation for Federal land and resources is clearly established. Consider, for example, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act adopted by Congress on October 2, 1968.¹⁶ The act provides for the selection, by Congress, of American rivers that, along with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values. The rivers selected are protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.¹⁷ Since 1968, Congress has designated 154 Wild and Scenic Rivers under this act, amounting to 10,814 miles of river.¹⁸ In fact, Congress acted as recently as November 12, 1996, when it designated 11.5 miles of the Lamprey River in New Hampshire and 6.4 miles of the Elkhorn Creek in Oregon,¹⁹ following the designation of 51.4 miles of the Clarion River in Pennsylvania on October 19, 1996, as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers program.²⁰ Congress is currently considering legislation to designate three more rivers. Representative Norman Dicks (D-WA) introduced H.R. 1477 to designate 51 miles of the Columbia River in Washington State; Senator Patty Murray (D-WA) introduced a companion bill (S. 200) in the Senate. Representative Martin Meehan (D-MA) introduced H.R. 1100 to designate the Sudbury Assibet and Concord Rivers in Massachusetts for the Wild and Scenic Rivers program, and Senator John Kerry (D-MA) introduced the companion bill (S. 469) in the Senate. Clearly, when Members of Congress believe there is reason to act, they will act.

If President Clinton wants to see his initiative implemented properly then he first should proposed legislation to Congress and allow Congress to approve or reject the initiative based on the merits of the proposal and the will of the people. Because Congress has not designated or dedicated any Federal lands for the AHRI, or authorized the development of the AHRI, the actions of the President in creating and implementing the AHRI through Executive Order No. 13061 violate the FLMPA.

HOW THE AHRI THREATENS PROPERTY RIGHTS

The protection of personal property in the Constitution is under increasing assault by all levels of government. The right to own and use property free from unreasonable or arbitrary government interference is fundamental to American freedom and the U.S. Constitution. In fact, the Framers of the Constitution considered the protection of property rights so important that they included it in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments. Today, in an era of almost daily documented cases of unreasonable and arbitrary interference by government agencies, it is not surprising that the Clinton Administration does not seem to recognize or agree with the Founders on the importance of individual property rights.

This lack of appreciation for personal property rights is an undercurrent in President Clinton's AHRI. The right of individuals who own property along designated rivers to

use their property free from unreasonable and arbitrary government interference is threatened by the AHRI. The Administration has resisted adding a mandatory opt-in provision to allow the property of landowners along designated American Heritage Rivers to be included in a nomination only in cases in which owners have given their written permission. Such a provision would have shown that President Clinton indeed was concerned about the property rights of those Americans whose land is located along designated rivers. The lack of such a provision means property owners have no guarantee that their property rights are protected.

The regulation of wetlands under the Clean Water Act affects hundreds of thousands of acres of property across the United States. Implementing the AHRI will add hundreds of thousands of acres of dry land to the federal government's control in perpetuity. Rather than increase the access of people to federal resources and protect their rights, the AHRI will increase the access of federal bureaucrats to private property across the United States.

HOW THE AHRI TREADS ON STATES' RIGHTS

The Founders believed that government closest to the people works best. The Tenth Amendment addresses the empowerment of state and local communities to govern. It recognizes that the federal government—as an entity—should have only limited powers, and that its powers should be specifically enumerated. Water rights and land-use planning are not stipulated powers of the federal government; historically they are subject to regulation and control at the levels of state and local elected government. As Chief Justice William Rehnquist has argued, taking the control of water from the legislatures of the various states and territories at the present time would be nothing less than suicidal. If the appropriation and use were not under the provisions of state law, the utmost confusion would prevail.²¹

President Clinton, through his executive order, is attempting to establish and exert federal control over something that clearly is under state jurisdiction. By allowing the intervention of the federal government through federal bureaucrats, known as "river navigators," who are appointed by the President, Executive Order No. 13061 will interject the federal government heavily into the local decision-making process.

The Clinton administration claims that river navigators will not interfere in the local planning and zoning process, yet it resists incorporating a provision to prohibit them and all other federal employees involved with the initiative from intervening in local zoning and other decisions affecting private property and water rights. Such a provision would ensure that the states and local communities continue to control areas that are rightfully under their jurisdiction. The AHRI appears to be the program of a President who believes Washington, D.C., knows best and can govern best every aspect of life in every American community.

HOW THE AHRI IS WASTEFUL, DUPLICATIVE, AND INEFFICIENT

The Clinton Administration claims that the AHRI will help "reinvent government." But President Clinton's understanding of reinventing government seems to mean creating additional layers of bureaucracy. The American Heritage Rivers Initiative, in fact, is similar to an existing program, the National Rural Development Partnership (NRDP) established by President George Bush in 1991 by executive order. The NRDP is

a flawed program: President Bush had no congressional authority over water rights, property rights, or the appropriation of funding when he initiated it; therefore, it also violates a number of constitutional provisions.

Like the AHRI, the NRDP planned to create a collaborative relationship among federal, state, local, and tribal governments, and private, nonprofit, and community-based organizations within each state and some territorial areas, in order to establish a comprehensive and strategic approach to rural development efforts in each state. A comparison of the descriptions of these programs from their respective World Wide Web sites reveals further similarities.

According to the Web site of the National Rural Development Partnership,²² the NRDP's objectives are to: Encourage and support innovative approaches to rural development and more effective resolution of rural development issues; Develop innovative approaches; Build partnerships among, federal, state, local, and tribal governments and the private sector; Encourage local empowerment; Involve the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Energy, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, and Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Army Corps of Engineers; and Use existing federal personnel and funds to work with the states to bring public and private resources together for solutions to local problems.

According to the Web site of the American Heritage Rivers Initiative,²³ the AHRI is supposed to: Encourage community revitalization by providing federal programs and services more efficiently and effectively; Develop strategies that lead to action; Build a partnership between federal, state, tribal, and local officials, as well as private for-profit, non-profit, and community-based organizations; Encourage community-led efforts; Involve the secretaries of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, defense, energy, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, and Transportation; the attorney general; the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; and the chairs of the national Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; and Use existing federal staff, resources, and programs to assist communities.

Reinventing government usually does not imply duplicating a federal program already operating in 38 states that has the same objective: promoting community involvement and development. Beside sharing the NRDP's objective, the AHRI will create three new costly layers of bureaucracy. The AHRI:

1. Creates an American Heritage Rivers Interagency Committee that will be responsible for implementing the AHRI;
2. Establishes a panel to review the river nomination packets and recommend rivers to the President for designation. The panel will include representatives from natural, cultural, and historic resources concerns; scenic, environmental, and recreation interests; tourism, transportation, and economic development interests; and industries such as agriculture, hydropower, manufacturing, mining, and forest management.²⁴
3. Gives the Interagency Committee the authority to transfer funds from other legitimate and congressionally authorized federal programs to fund ten new river navigators appointed by the President. The new bureaucrats would be paid approximately \$100,000 each year to assist officials in the ten communities selected by the President to locate

existing federal programs and money that would be used to improve their waterfronts and rivers. Funds also would be transferred to compensate engineers, biologists, and foresters who would provide studies and expertise in implementing the initiative. The salaries of the river navigators would cost \$1 million per year (which would be compounded annually because ten new river areas would be designated per year), and the cost of the engineers, biologists, and foresters would be added to the already estimated \$4 million annual cost of the program. It is unclear whether such authority on the part of the Interagency Committee is a violation of the Spending Clause in Article I of the Constitution because the Spending Clause gives Congress—and only Congress—the power and authority to "draw [monies] from the Treasury."²⁵

President Clinton is planning to implement the AHRI at a time when the country is clamoring for Congress to downsize the federal government and give more control back to the states. The true definition of reinventing government is to make government smaller and more efficient. It is difficult to comprehend how creating another federal program—and one that is similar to an existing program—and adding new layers of federal bureaucracy will facilitate an efficient method of cleaning up America's great rivers. Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt, in a recent speech entitled "United by Waters—How and Why the Clean Water Act Became the Urban Renewal Act That Actually Works," stated:

Finally in 1972 Congress enacted a new law. . . . [t]he Clean Water Act proclaimed a simple if awkwardly stated goal; make the nation's rivers, lakes, and shores "swimmable and fishable." As American cities used the Act to clean up and restore their waters, those waters, in turn have begun to heal and restore our American cities.

Even as the Clinton Administration touts the effectiveness of the Clean Water Act in restoring and protecting American rivers, it boldly declares that the country also needs the AHRI. If Secretary Babbitt believes the goals of the Clean Water Act already are being achieved, then one must ask: What is the real reason behind the Clinton Administration's new initiative?

AHRI'S POLITICAL AGENDA FROM A WHITE HOUSE MEMO

One of the best ways to build or strengthen political support in a community is by selecting it to receive a massive infusion of federal funds. Representative Christopher Cannon (R-UT) stated on July 15, 1997, at a House Resources Committee hearing on the AHRI that three to five congressional districts could be covered by each of the ten rivers designated by President Clinton. Using these figures, by the next presidential election in 2000, the President would have targeted federal funds to go to between 90 and 150 political districts. The American Heritage Rivers Initiative is classic pork-barrel politics.

At the same House Resources Committee hearing, a memo from the Council on Environmental Quality surfaced that read: "Selection committee will recommend more AHR's [American Heritage Rivers] than are actually designated, giving someone else (the President?) a further choice. This could ensure that designated AHR's: Serve Political Purposes; are located where agencies can staff them; and are diverse (river, landscape, community, geography, etc.)"²⁶

The Administration memo indicates that politics could well play a role in the designation of 10 rivers in early 1998, as well as the

designation of an additional 20 rivers before the 2000 presidential election. The AHRI allows the White House to target federal dollars to communities in a way that could be politically advantageous.

CONCLUSION

At a time when the country wants to downsize government and revitalize the importance of the Tenth Amendment, and Congress is recognizing the necessity of empowering local communities and states even more, the American Heritage Rivers Initiative chooses the wrong approach for preserving some of America's great resources, its many rivers. Although there often has been a lack of political will in Congress to tackle these kinds of issues—even with flagrant violations of law and terrible policy—several Members of Congress recognize the problems with President Clinton's initiative and have begun to focus their attention on it.

For example, on June 10, 1997, Representative Helen Chenoweth (R-ID) and 46 cosponsors introduced H.R. 1842 to terminate funding by any federal agency for the AHRI. The bill passed the House Resources Committee by voice vote on November 5, 1997. In addition, on December 10, 1997, Representatives Chenoweth, Richard Pombo (R-CA), and Bob Schaffer (R-CO), and House Resources Committee chairman Don Young (R-AK) filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to challenge the constitutional authority of the President to implement this initiative.

Because President Clinton plans to designate the first rivers in early February, the time has come for every Member of Congress to take a long, hard, and honest look at the AHRI program. It is an indefensible waste of taxpayer dollars. Through its Wild and Scenic Rivers Program and numerous other water quality initiatives, Congress already has devoted considerable resources to cleaning, restoring, and enhancing America's rivers with great success. But even more disturbing than the waste, the AHRI program seriously undermines congressional authority and upsets the delicate balance of power so carefully crafted in the U.S. Constitution. Congress must exercise its proper statutory and constitutional authority to bring this program to an end before it is launched.

FOOTNOTES

¹ Federal Register, Vol. 62, September 15, 1997, p. 49445.

² The nominated "river" may vary from a short stretch of a river to its entire length. The designated area can include land immediately adjacent to the river, such as the waterfront and streamside areas, or span the entire watershed. It may also cross jurisdictional boundaries.

³ "Resource quality" refers to how the natural, economic, agricultural, scenic, historic, cultural, or recreational resources connected with the river are distinctive or unique.

⁴ U.S. Constitution, Articles I, II, and III.
⁵ Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, *The Federalist Papers* No. 47 (Madison).

⁶ *Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. v. Sawyer*, 343 U.S. 579 (1952).

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ U.S. Constitution, Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2.

⁹ U.S. Constitution, Amendment 10.

¹⁰ Executive Order 13061, September 11, 1997, Section 2(b)(1).

¹¹ 42 U.S.C. § 4321.

¹² *Ibid.*

¹³ 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a).

¹⁴ 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(4).

¹⁵ Legislative History, *The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (Public Law 94-579), Vol. 1 at 439 (1978).

¹⁶ 16 U.S.C. §§ 1271 et seq.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Wild and Scenic Rivers Reference Guide*, Interagency Wild and Scenic Rivers Coordination Council, 1997.

¹⁹ Public Law 104-333.

²⁰ Public Law 104-314.

²¹ *California v. U.S.*, 438 U.S. 645 (1978).

²² "National Mission and Goals Statement," National Rural Development Partnership, at www.rurdev.usda.gov/nrdp/goals.html.

²³ Council on Environmental Quality, "American Heritage Rivers Initiative," at www.epa.gov/rivers/fedreg2.html.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ U.S. Constitution, Article I, Section 9, Clause 7.

²⁶ Council on Environmental Quality, Draft Memo, "The American Heritage Rivers Initiative," provided to the House Resources Committee and the basis for questioning at a hearing on the initiative. See *Oversight hearing on the Clinton Administration's American Heritage Rivers Initiative*, House Report 105-36, 105th Congress, 1st Session, July 15, 1997, pp. 81-82.

LETTER FROM VINCENT PISCITELLO ON LIVING WAGES FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, the issue of prevailing wages for workers on government construction projects has been a major topic of debate during the 105th Congress. In his letter to members of the Cleveland City Council, Mr. Vincent Piscitello, President of VIP Restoration Inc., presents an articulate and compelling argument for the importance of paying employees a living wage when they renovate schools in the Cleveland area. I commend Mr. Piscitello for his clear thinking and commitment to working families, and offer his letter to be included in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

VIP RESTORATION, INC.,
Cleveland, OH, October 6, 1998.

Re the elimination of prevailing wage requirements for work performed at the Cleveland City Schools.

City of Cleveland Council Members,
Council Chambers,
Cleveland, OH.

DEAR COUNCILPERSON: You may or may not be aware that the Cleveland City Schools has dropped the prevailing wage requirement for construction projects on city schools and facilities. The prevailing wage guidelines require contractors to pay their employees a decent living wage. The elimination of this requirement is result of the passage of State Senate Bill 102.

Obviously, using underpaid workers reduces construction costs and therefore the tax burden on the citizens. While many good arguments can be made regarding the fallacy of the proposition that low paid, unskilled workers could complete projects on time, with high quality, and within budget, I believe that the more immediate and important issue is the elimination of good paying jobs with benefits.

Over the years unions (supported by prevailing wage requirements) have provided good paying jobs. They have enabled many to climb the ladder into middle class and prosper. Unions provide training, a living wage, and benefits. Union members have gone on to own their own business, send their kids to college, and generally benefit society by being able to provide for their families.

A non-union job paying \$9 dollars an hour without benefits is fine for a single young

person with no dependents. But how do you expect a person (or two) who has worked a full day and takes home \$64 after taxes to support their family? Medical emergency? Just don't have them. Saving for retirement? Not possible. By increasing dependency upon governmental entitlement programs this legislation actually increases overall costs and the burden on the taxpayer.

Currently, many unions are looking for young energetic men and women to become apprentices. Is there an opportunity for underemployed inner city youths to learn a trade, have a decent paying job, and build a solid fiscal foundation for themselves and their families? I think so. But eliminate the prevailing wage requirements and you eliminate opportunity.

Are the lawmakers who passed this legislation and administrators who choose to implement it in on a conspiracy to hold down the working person? I don't really think they are but I do believe they are short sighted and may have a bad case of "I got mine".

State Senate Bill 102 does not require a school district to hire contractors who employ non-union personnel or pay low wages, a school system can choose to require prevailing wage. Other school districts have agreed to continue to use prevailing wage guidelines. The Construction Employers Association is working with many local school districts to inform them of their rights, the benefits of keeping prevailing wages, and the opportunities available to high school graduates looking to enter the trades.

It is important that your constituents have decent paying jobs allowing them the opportunity to provide for their families. We need your help to inform the powers that be that prevailing wage requirements need to be maintained when performing work at the Cleveland City Schools.

Please contact John Porada of the CEA at (216) 398-9860 or me at my offices with any questions.

Sincerely,

VINCENT PISCITELLO,
President.

HOW LONG UNTIL THE Y2K COMPUTER PROBLEM?

HON. JOHN LINDER

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, there is approximately 1 Year, 2 Months, 16 Days, 10 Hours, 56 Minutes, and 43 Seconds until the Year 2000 computer problem affects computers and computer chips worldwide on the morning of January 1, 2000.

As we know, many computers will be unable to process dates beyond December 31, 1999, making the year 2000 indistinguishable from the year 1900. The potential technological turmoil could cause computers to generate incorrect data or stop running. Credit cards, ATM cards, security systems, hospital equipment, telephone service, electricity, and paycheck systems could be affected. I don't think anyone is sure what will happen.

Fortunately, in the year 2000, we have a few days to recover after the Y2K problem hits because January 1 falls on Saturday. However, we lose one potential additional day because the New Year's Day holiday—by law—

must be observed on the previous Friday, December 31, 1999.

I have introduced legislation that will provide the public and technology professionals with an additional day, prior to the start of the first workweek in January 2000, to work on repairs on failed computer systems caused by the Year 2000 computer problem. H.J. Res. 130 will move the New Year's Day holiday in the year 2000 to Monday, January 3, 2000.

Mr. Speaker, congressional committees have been successfully working to prepare the nation for Y2K, and this is just another proposal that may help ease the difficulties we face. It is not a silver bullet to solve the problem. It is vital that all businesses and government agencies continue to mobilize and work to repair computers in the remaining 442 days before the Y2K problem strikes. H.J. Res. 130 simply ensures that businesses, the public and computer experts have an additional 24 hours to respond to problems that may arise.

IN HONOR OF MICHAEL FLEET ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate Michael Fleet on his retirement from the Santa Ana Police Department.

Mike began working for Santa Ana Police Department on September 14, 1970 as a police officer. In September of 1986, he was assigned to work in the Canine Unit as a handler.

Officer Fleet and his canine, Carlos, were assigned to work narcotic enforcement where Officer Fleet remained for the duration of his career. Mike and Carlos achieved national records for drug seizures. They seized over \$56 million in drug monies and over 20 kilos of cocaine.

In 1991, Mike and his partner, Carlos, were awarded Uniformed Officer of the Year from the Drug Enforcement Agency.

During his career as a police officer, Mike distinguished himself as a hard-working and dedicated law enforcement officer. He has earned the respect and admiration of all of his colleagues in the law enforcement community for his commitment to the city of Santa Ana.

Mike is known to many around the department as a "Dad" for the generosity and compassion he shows to all of his colleagues. A true cowboy at heart, Mike enjoys riding horses and listening to country music in his free time.

I am very proud of you, Mike, for all your bravery and your selfless dedication to your career and your community.

Have a wonderful retirement!

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the city of Riverside, California, which was recently awarded the distinguished honor of being named an All-America City. The All-America City designation, first awarded 49 years ago, is designed to recognize cities across our nation that have exemplary programs and initiatives that combat problems within their own communities. Thirty cities competed to be named one of ten All-America cities by the National Civic League. As a result of the President's Summit for America's Future, organizers of the All-America City program have asked cities to include at least one community youth program as part of their application.

The Mayor of Riverside, Ron Loveridge, credited three of the city's programs as being the key to the victory: the Passport to College Program, which is an innovative business, education, community, and family partnership that will make the dream of a college education possible for every Inland Empire graduate in 2004, the Youth Action Plan under which the city coordinates services for the region's youth; and the University/Eastside Community Collaborative after-school program that has enabled the city to keep at-risk youth away from the lure of gang activity.

Growing up in a neighboring city, I have seen Riverside face the challenges and seize the opportunities presented by the Inland Empire's significant population growth. Today, Riverside thrives with a population exceeding several hundred thousand residents and a diverse economic base. Representing the people of Riverside is truly a privilege. On behalf of all of the residents of the 43rd congressional district, I congratulate Riverside on being named an All-America City and wish them continued success in the future.

TRIBUTE TO REV. BERNARD GUEKGUEZIAN

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Reverend Bernard Guekguezian. Reverend Guekguezian will be honored by the members of the First Armenian Presbyterian Church at a Harvest Banquet commemorating their 100th Anniversary. First Armenian Presbyterian is the oldest Armenian Church in California.

Reverend Guekguezian has literally lived and ministered around the world. Born in Antioch, Turkey, the reverend emigrated to the Middle East in 1939. In 1952 he completed a combined course of study at the American University of Beirut and Near East School of Theology. He became a licensed pastor and served for two years in Alexandria Egypt be-

fore coming to the United States. He studied at the Fuller Theological Seminary in Pasadena California and went on to earn a Master of Arts degree in Christian Education from the New York Theological Seminary.

Reverend Guekguezian was ordained a Minister of the Word in 1959, by the Congregational Conference of Massachusetts. He went on to assume the pulpit of America's oldest Armenian Church, the Armenian Congregational Church of the Martyrs in Worcester. Reverend Guekguezian engaged in doctoral studies at Clark University and in 1966 he accepted a call to the Armenian Presbyterian Church of Paramus, New Jersey where he served for 12 years. Guekguezian has served at the First Armenian Presbyterian Church of Fresno for 20 years, the longest of any pastor at the Golden States oldest Armenian religious institution. Reverend Guekguezian's tenure has been marked by outreach to native Californians as well as to Armenian immigrants from the Middle East and the Republic of Armenia.

Reverend Guekguezian has officiated at 163 weddings, 212 baptisms, and more than 200 funerals during his time in Fresno. In addition to his pastoral duties Guekguezian has served as a Moderator of the Armenian Evangelical Union of North America, Vice-President of the Armenian Evangelical World Council, Vice-President of the Armenian Theological Students' Aid Inc., and member of the Presbytery of the San Joaquin New Church Development Committee.

Reverend Guekguezian is married to the former Knar Kazanjian of Aleppo, Syria and they have two sons, Reverend Ara Guekguezian of Las Vegas, Nevada and Asbed Guekguezian Esq., of Boston Massachusetts, as well as three grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Reverend Bernard Guekguezian as honoree for the First Armenian Presbyterian Church, 100th Anniversary Harvest Banquet. Reverend Guekguezian has served the community well in his time in Fresno and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in wishing him many years of continued success and happiness.

WELCOMING THE HONORABLE LEONARDO SIMAO, FOREIGN MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE, AND HONORING THE WORK OF THE HONORABLE JOAQUIM ALBERTO CHISSANO, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, today as I welcome the Foreign Minister of Mozambique, the Honorable Leonardo Simao, I also rise to honor a true statesman and peacemaker—President Joaquim Alberto Chissano.

President Chissano assumed the Presidency of Mozambique in November 1, 1986, after his country has been at war—with almost no interval of peace—for more than 22 years.

Mozambique now has peace and a pluralistic democratic political system. Much of the

credit for this—as well as for similar developments in other countries in the region—must go to the quiet and steady work of this Mozambican statesman. Chissano pursued peace by negotiation no matter how few the cards he held in comparison to more powerful players. HE earned respect from his people and from foreigners alike as he led his country through many difficult years.

In sum, Mozambique has suffered more than its share from war. It has given more than its share for regional peace and cooperation. They sought—and also gave—the hand of solidarity. President Chissano expressed these Mozambican values and gave them direction. Africa and the world can learn and take hope from his example.

TRIBUTE TO OUR MEN AND WOMEN IN UNIFORM

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, the military chiefs have brought their readiness problems to Congress, and the Secretary of Defense has brought his case for a bigger budget to the President. Here in Congress, we tend to see defense from a broad overview. We hear a lot about procurement cost overruns and too little about the men and women in uniform who work long hours, and through innovation and ingenuity, save their country millions of dollars.

I visited Shaw Air Force Base in my district over the August break. After seeing some of the efficiencies that Air force personnel have put into practice at Shaw. I asked Colonel Daniel P. Leaf, Commander of the 20th Fighter Wing at Shaw, to give me a letter detailing their cost avoidance initiatives. Here is how Colonel Leaf described the efficiencies and savings that his personnel at Shaw have implemented:

"In FY 97, the innovation and ingenuity of our folks led to cost avoidance and savings of over \$3 million on 99 spare TF34-34-GE-100A engines. Our Regional Repair Center supports A-10 units at Pope AFB NC, Moody AFB GA, Eglin AFB FL, and Spangdahlem AB GE. NCOs suggested a change to erosion inspection criteria on TF34s engines. Once approved, that allowed us to reuse nine compressor rotors, \$513,693 and 1,350 man-hours in FY97 alone. Other TF34 repair centers adopted this change and saved the taxpayers \$684,924 and 1,800 man-hours. Our technicians came up with another high value initiative, recommending field replacement of high-pressure turbine blades in the field instead of sending the entire assembly back to depot. This change saved \$45,300 per engine or \$814,400 and 11,520 man-hours in FY97! These additional man-hours equate to more engines, more savings, and improved readiness. These and other changes to take us over \$3,000,000 in savings represent the best of the American spirit. In FY98 we've avoided expenditures and saved a total of \$1.6 million. Adding our engine savings up since FY94 comes to over \$16 million—I am immensely proud of this team!

"We have had several other 'airman-based' success stories I would like to share with you in a little less detail. As one of a few lead wings in the Air Force, we're converting all our F-16s from bias ply to radial tires. Radial tires provide 50 percent more landings, cutting man-hours and use of support equipment. The Corrosion Control Element identified a local source of Sherwin-Williams paint saving \$3,500 annually. This paint requires less thinner, improves adhesion, and reduces hazardous organic compounds 60 percent. The troops also developed a process reducing the chromate exposure while preparing aircraft for paint reducing environmental impact and protecting our personnel. Our people took the initiative to establish a state-of-the-art cable repair operation for our F-16s and support equipment. This is only one in Air Combat Command (ACC), and has already realized over \$20,000 in savings with an annual projection of \$260,000. Our specialists researched F-16 wing braces believing the fracture criterion was too strict for minor nicks. Coordinating with engineers at depot, they approved our ideas, saving \$19,000 and 780 man-hours on the spot. This is already having a major impact on repairing F-16s across the Air Force. We are now ordering all vehicle parts, directly cutting out the middleman and saving a projected \$28,000 this year. Our Base Service Store on Shaw has now been contracted out to LC Industries, expanding service, equipment, and including hazardous materials.

"We are leading the Air Force in re-engineering our processes in Transportation and Supply by combining similar functions and eliminating others. We will cut about 30 positions equating to about \$1 million in annual personnel savings. To improve our processes, we are consolidating similar technologies into a Center of Technology concept. Consolidating maintenance, supply, and transportation processes will reduce the number of facilities used and relocate them closer to the customer on the flightline. In maintenance alone, we will reduce operating locations by five, decreasing supervisors' span of control, facility maintenance, and increasing productivity.

"All of the hard work, great ideas, and process improvements led to a number of awards. We won the ACC Supply Daedalian Award and placed second in the Air Force Oust behind Air Mobility Command's entry, Charles-town AFB. Transportation Squadron took command honors by winning the National Defense Transportation Award. The 78th Fighter Squadron won the ACC and Air Force maintenance effectiveness Award (Small Aircraft Category), while the Component Repair Squadron won the ACC Maintenance Effectiveness Award."

DEDICATION OF THE MEDAL OF HONOR MEMORIAL AT RIVERSIDE NATIONAL CEMETERY

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make Members aware of an important event

taking place in my district during the end of next year.

The Congressional Medal of Honor Society will host a convention on November 3-7, 1999 in Riverside, California. The convention will consist of two parts. The first will be an actual gathering of Medal of Honor recipients, their spouses, and other interested participants. The second will be a dedication of a memorial at Riverside National Cemetery, the second largest national cemetery next to Arlington, for all Medal of Honor recipients past and present.

Of the 3,417 Medals of Honor which have been presented since 1863, only 162 recipients are still with us. During the course of the convention, the members of the Society will hold a memorial service at Riverside National Cemetery. Attendees will commemorate and remember those who have died since the last convention. Shortly thereafter, dedication ceremonies for the newly-built Medal of Honor Memorial will take place.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the hard work of those planning the convention, as well as those who are organizing the construction and dedication of the memorial site. They are at this moment trying to raise the necessary funding through private donations. Even for worthwhile projects such as the convention and memorial dedication, which all freedom loving Americans support, both organizing committees have decided to forego taxpayer funds. By this, I am truly impressed.

I am honored and proud to have the Riverside National Cemetery located in my district. Those who are interred come from every State of the Union. The Riverside National Cemetery is the most active cemetery in the system, averaging more than 29 burials per day. This rate will increase with the passage of time. When the cemetery is fully utilized, there will be approximately 1,400,000 honored dead interred at Riverside National Cemetery. It may soon dwarf Arlington National Cemetery and virtually every other cemetery in the national system.

Riverside National Cemetery, at present, is the final resting place for two Medal of Honor recipients—Staff Sgt. Ysmael Villegas, United States Army, awarded posthumously for actions in the Philippines, and Commander John Henry Balch, United States Navy, awarded for actions in France. Among the many other veterans buried at RNC is one of the last Buffalo Soldiers, Woody Strode. Mr. Strode was an African-American actor who performed in several western movies.

In my state of California, 102 individuals have been awarded the Medal of Honor. One was Lt. John Finn, USN (ret.) the most senior living recipient. He was decorated for his action of December 7, 1941. Just as noteworthy, he was already nearing retirement at that time. Another was Brigadier General John Doolittle who was decorated for his actions in leading what everyone believed would be a one-way trip in the raid on Tokyo barely six months after Pearl Harbor. Finally, there was Private First Class Sadao Munemori, United States Army. He was decorated posthumously for his actions as a member of the most decorated unit in World War II, the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team. With their cry of "Go For Broke," this unit was composed entirely of

Nisei, or second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry. They helped turn the tide against Germany in World War II.

Mr. Speaker, the Medal of Honor memorial will contain all 3,417 names. At present, there is no publicly accessible place in which all of the nation's Medal of Honor recipients are honored at one location. This will truly be a one-of-a-kind memorial.

For each Medal of Honor recipient, an Italian Cypress tree will be placed throughout Riverside National Cemetery. Within the immediate vicinity of the monument, 300 of these trees will be planted. These trees live in excess of 100 years, reach heights of over 100 feet, grow well in southern California, and require minimal maintenance. The monument itself will include a walled area which will surround a pool and a miniature waterfall.

An area has already been identified for the location of the memorial. It will not, in any way, interfere with the burial capabilities of the cemetery. It will be located in an easily accessible area for guests and visitors to the cemetery. Across time, it will draw this country's citizens to this national shrine to heroism and patriotism.

In closing, I wish to quote the mission of the Congressional Medal of Honor Society because I believe it best reflects what this convention and memorial is all about . . . "To serve our country in peace as we did in war . . . To inspire and stimulate our youth to become worthy citizens of our country . . . To foster and perpetuate Americanism."

I look forward to the Congressional Medal of Honor convention and to the dedication of the memorial. This is something that has long been overdue. We must honor those who were willing to make the ultimate sacrifice for our great country.

MULTIPLE CHEMICAL SENSITIVITY DISORDERS

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the issue of Multiple Chemical Sensitivity as it relates to both our civilian population and our Gulf War veterans. I continue the submission for the RECORD the latest "Recognition of Multiple Chemical Sensitivity" newsletter which lists the U.S. federal, state and local government authorities, U.S. federal and state courts, U.S. workers' compensation boards, and independent organizations that have adopted policies, made statements, and/or published documents recognizing Multiple Chemical Sensitivity disorders for the benefit of my colleagues.

GOVERNORS OF CONNECTICUT, MISSOURI, NEW MEXICO, NORTH CAROLINA AND WASHINGTON

In (independently) adopting resolutions declaring May 11-17 (July 13-17 in Washington) as MCS Awareness Week. In Washington, the governor issued a second proclamation after rescinding the first on the advice of his General Counsel, just 8 days after it was adopted with approval of the state toxicologist [1998, 7 pages including both Washington versions, R-178].

MARYLAND STATE LEGISLATURE

In Senate Joint Resolution No. 32 directing the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) to carry out a study of Chemical Hypersensitivity Syndrome [1988, 3 pages, R-40]. The MDE commissioned a state-of-the-art review from Rebecca Bascom, M.D., entitled "Chemical Hypersensitivity Syndrome Study" [1989, 132 pages, R-41].

MASSACHUSETTS OPERATIONAL SERVICES DIVISION, ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PRODUCT PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

In its final bid document for the procurement of Environmentally Preferable Cleaning Products by state agencies for use in state facilities, which "will not replace the cleaning products already on contract; they will be offered as alternatives." The product specifications developed by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs, Office of Technical Assistance, include "desirable" (as distinct from "mandatory") criteria that products contain as few volatile organic compounds (VOCs) as possible and not contain any added dyes or fragrances. These are justified in Appendix N of the bid document on the grounds that "A lower VOC content . . . is especially important for sensitive individuals" and "The Commonwealth recognizes that many sensitive individuals prefer cleaning products without added dyes and fragrances." [1998, 30 page excerpt including Appendix N, R-181]

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES, DIVISION OF AGING

In a detailed response to a request from Dr. Grace Ziem for workplace accommodation of an employee with MCS, the agency agreed to (among other things): make changes in the work schedule; provide a private work area with floor to ceiling walls; provide multiple carbon-fiber air filtration machines; conduct staff education on MCS; adopt and post voluntary fragrance free policy governing all employees; request maintenance staff use cleaning products only from an approved list; and clean the carpet. [3 pages, 1 April 1996, plus 1 of follow-up, R-98]

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

In a comprehensive review of chemical sensitivity with recommendations for state action commissioned from Nicholas Ashford, Ph.D., J.D., and Claudia Miller, M.D., entitled "Chemical sensitivity: a report to the New Jersey Department of Health" [1989, 176 pages, R-45].

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, SCHOOL HEALTH UNIT

In a brochure on "Multiple Chemical Sensitivities" describing the illness and nine "steps schools can take to promote environmental safety." Also lists resource persons and materials [1997 (undated), 2 pages, R-139].

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINERALS & NATURAL RESOURCES, STATE PARK & RECREATION DIVISION

In a letter from the director outlining steps the division is taking to reduce barriers to access for individuals with EIMCS [10 January 1994, 1 page, R-46]. These include prohibiting smoking in restrooms, temporarily discontinuing the use of certain cleaning and disinfectant chemicals upon special request of EIMCS individuals, and switching to least toxic/allergenic cleaning and pesticide products.

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, COMMUNITY HEALTH SYSTEMS DIVISION, EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES BUREAU

In an editorial from Barak Wolff, MHP, chief of the EMS Bureau, entitled "'Scared

to Death' of Having to call 911" and an accompanying article by Dr. Ann McCampbell entitled "First . . . Do No Harm: The Challenge of Patients with Multiple Chemical Sensitivities," both published in the state's Focus on Emergency Medical Services newsletter [Vol. 15, No. 3, October 1996, 4 pages, R-117]. The editorial and article discuss the need for emergency service personnel to accommodate people with MCS and they make several specific recommendations for 911 operators, emergency responders and hospital staff.

NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CONCERNS OF THE HANDICAPPED

In sponsoring and financing a day-long "Town Hall Meeting on Multiple Chemical Sensitivities" on 24 June 1996 with the full support of the governor, despite his earlier veto of a legislative proposal for additional funding (see next entry). Described as "A public forum to discuss the problems faced by chemically sensitive New Mexicans and to propose state level solutions," this was the first state-wide effort to bring together a panel of representatives from state agencies to "hear from persons with MCS and other interested parties on the issues of Housing, Employment, Health Care, Pesticides, Schools, and Access to State Facilities and Services." [Brochure, program and detailed fragrance free policy, 24 June 1996, 3 pages, R-96]. Based on the testimony received at the Town Meeting, the Governor's Committee then issued a "Report to the Legislature on Multiple Chemical Sensitivity," including a "Suggested Public Meeting Policy on Accessibility for Persons with Multiple Chemical Sensitivity" [27 August 1996, 8 pages, R-104]. The report recommends six actions "be taken now," including funding the state Office of Epidemiology to study the prevalence of MCS within the general population; directing all hospitals to "establish written protocols for providing barrier free environments for the use of persons with MCS admitted for any reason"; directing all ADA coordinators of public facilities in New Mexico to adopt public meeting policies "to allow attendance by persons affected by MCS"; creating an "MCS information and assistance" program within State government to "provide ADA coordinators, housing officials, hospitals and other decision makers with the most complete and up-to-date information on MCS as well as . . . providing individual assistance to affected persons via an "800" telephone number"; and "conducting a study of the housing needs of persons affected with MCS."

NEW MEXICO STATE LEGISLATURE

In a "Joint Memorial Requesting the Governor's Committee on Concerns of the Handicapped to Study Issues Related to Multiple Chemical Sensitivities." The resolution specifies that the study focus on "issues of health care, insurance, public benefits and services, access to government, legal services and environmental regulation" [Senate Joint Memorial 10-House Memorial 6, Second Session, 1996, 3 pages, R-91]. A follow-up amendment to the General Appropriation Act of 1996 requesting \$50,000 in funding for this "Memorial" also was passed by the legislature (House Bill 2 on 15 February 1996) but then vetoed by the governor on 4 March 1996.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

In a \$100,000 grant given to the Mt. Sinai Occupational Health Clinic for MCS research, part of a larger annual grant to the clinic in 1993 [4 page excerpt, R-47]. The report, including a review of MCS cases seen at

eight occupational clinics in New York State, originally was supposed to be completed in late 1994 but is now expected in 1997.

PENNSYLVANIA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

In a decision (upheld on appeal to the Commonwealth Court of Pennsylvania) finding that a landlord must make reasonable accommodation for a tenant who suffers from MCS, including giving tenant prior notification of painting and pest treatments (see Recognition of MCS by State Courts, below, for reference).

WASHINGTON STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

In its 1994 Washington State Public Health Report, which says "Several hundred Washington residents have reported a condition diagnosed by some physicians as Multiple Chemical Sensitivity" and goes on to discuss common MCS symptoms and sensitivities. [December 1993, 3 page excerpt, R-55].

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENTS OF HEALTH AND LABOR & INDUSTRIES

In the joint "Final Inter-Agency Report on Chemically Related Illness" issued by the Secretary of the Department of Health and the Director of the Department of Labor and Industries, which acknowledges that "MCS has become a focus of increasing public health concern in Washington state and elsewhere," cites the 1987 Cullen definition, and says "Public agencies are increasingly recognizing a need to address the public health aspects of the MCS syndrome, without necessarily waiting for conclusive answers from scientific research" [June 1995, 5 page excerpt including table of contents, R-54].

WASHINGTON STATE CHEMICALLY RELATED ILLNESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

In its final report, in an appendix devoted to MCS, the committee says MCS is "characterized as a condition in which individuals experience symptoms following exposures at low levels to multiple chemical substances. It is a chronic condition that is reproducible with challenge, and which resolves when incitants are removed" [June 1995, 3 page excerpt, R-95]. The committee included representatives of state government, affected business and labor organizations, the medical community, and MCS patients. Its final report also is included as an appendix in the Washington State Final Inter-agency Report on Chemically Related Illness (see entry above).

WASHINGTON STATE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON DISABILITY ISSUES AND EMPLOYMENT

In a booklet entitled "Reasonable Accommodation: A Guide for Employers, Businesses and Persons with Disabilities," signed by the governor and the commissioner of the State's Employment Security Department, which discusses MCS/EI in detail in a section on "Reasonable Accommodation for Persons with Hidden Disabilities" [March 1992, 34 pages, R-53].

RECOGNITION OF MCS BY 14 U.S. LOCAL AUTHORITIES

BERKELEY (CA) DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSION ON DISABILITY

In voting on 30 April 1996 to require a statement about "odor sensitivity" in all City-sponsored event and meeting notices, followed by a memo from the City Manager on 8 August 1996 urging "staff who attend meetings to assist the City in accommodating the needs of persons with sensitivities and to respect those needs in their own use of personal products," and finalized on 13 November 1996 with the adoption of detailed "Procedures to Implement Clean Air Prac-

tices for Meetings" for use by city and commission staff [6-page memo from Commission on Disability to the Mayor and City Council, 14 January 1996, R-111].

CHICAGO (IL) TRANSIT AUTHORITY

In its Paratransit Operations Newsletter, people with disabilities who use the Chicago Transit Authority's Special Services and Chicago Taxi Access Program are asked to "assist people with EI by practicing the following suggestions: Keep scented personal care products to a minimum; Never smoke in a Special Services vehicle and refrain from smoking near the vehicle; [and] If possible, please accommodate an EI person's request to sit by an open window in a Special Services vehicle if it doesn't inconvenience other customers who may be sensitive to hot or cold air." [6th edition, Winter 1995, 2 page excerpt, R-36].

CONTRA COSTA (CA) MEDICAL ADVISORY PLANNING COMMISSION

In all public meeting announcements, which include the following notice: "Please help us accommodate individuals with EI/MCS and refrain from wearing scented products to this hearing" [1994, 1 page excerpt, R-37].

FAIRFAX COUNTY (VA) PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In a detailed 7-page report from the Director of the Office of Human Relations to Dr. Grace Ziem documenting the accommodations that the school system was willing to provide for a teacher with MCS, including changes in her school assignment and the elimination or control of a wide variety of aggravating exposures, from the art clay used in her classroom to custodial use of cleaning fluids, pesticides, carpets, air fresheners, paints, glues, adhesives & other remodeling materials. They even offered to provide a special parking space to limit her exposure to vehicle exhaust. [26 April 1996, 7 pages, R-97].

JEFFERSON CITY (MO) PUBLIC SCHOOLS

In an accommodation plan provided under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, adopted for a 6th grade student with MCS asthma and allergies, specifying that (a) "classmates will be solicited for cooperation in providing a scent-free environment," (b) student "will be allowed to self-limit activities that involve running or other strenuous exercise," and (c) if student misses more than two days in a row, "she can request after school help from her teachers to review missing work" [1996, 1 page, R-138]. List of reasonable accommodations upheld upon review in 1997 [15 August 1997, 1 page, R-153]. On 19 November 1997, the school basketball supervisor wrote the Central Missouri Officials Association asking coaches, players and officials to refrain from wearing perfumes and colognes to games at which this student would be playing [1 page, R-171].

MINNEAPOLIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

In a letter to the Minneapolis Public Housing Authority (see below) about the "expressed need for proper living conditions for people with Environmental Sensitivities" [1994, 2 pages, R-42].

MINNEAPOLIS HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

In awarding a \$6,500 grant from its Capacity Building Grant Program to Twin Cities HEAL to establish an office to better serve the needs of those seeking MCS-accessible housing in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metro Area [1993, 2 pages, R-43].

MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITY

In letters to Twin Cities HEAL and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban De-

velopment expressing "an interest in working with HEAL to assist in the development of suitable housing for persons with chemical sensitivity disabilities" [1994, 3 pages, R-44].

NORTHWEST AIR POLLUTION AUTHORITY (ISLAND, SKAGIT AND WHATCOM COUNTIES, WA)

In a "Dear Resident" letter from Terry Nyman, Air Pollution Control Officer, to neighbors of "an individual with a disabling condition related to chemical sensitivities [who] has moved into your area. This individual is extremely sensitive to smoke and a health care provider has requested that we send you information about outdoor burning, heating with wood and the health impacts of breathing wood smoke." [21 September 1996, 1 page, R-105]. The letter notes that the NWAPA is empowered to enforce under the WA State Clean Air Act "to secure and maintain levels of air quality that protect human health and safety, including the most sensitive members of the population" (RCW 70.94.011, italics in the original) and says "We want you to be aware of this situation and ask that you read the enclosed literature to see if you can minimize potential smoke impacts caused by these activities."

OAKLAND (CA) CITY COUNCIL

In the City's "Access Policy for People with Environmental Illness/Multiple Chemical Sensitivity" which requires city departments to "make reasonable efforts to accommodate persons with EI/MCS" in city programs, activities and services. [Administrative Instruction #138, 1995, 9 pages, R-48].

SANTA FE (NM) CITY COUNCIL

In resolution E#1998-35 "Adopting a moratorium on the use of herbicides, rodenticides and insecticides on City of Santa Fe property until such time that an ordinance is adopted to regulate the use of such chemical pesticides." The resolution notes that exposure to pesticides "can cause very severe symptoms and prolonged relapses in chemical or pesticide sensitive people, which the New Mexico Department of Health estimates to be seventeen percent of all New Mexicans" [27 May 1998, 4 pages, R-176].

SAN FRANCISCO (CA) BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

In a resolution requesting citizens attending public meetings "to refrain from wearing perfume or other scented products to allow individuals with environmental illness and MCS to attend" [1993]. Although the formal resolution was subsequently rescinded under pressure from industry opponents, the following notice is still included in all published announcements of public meetings as required by Chapter 66 of the City's Sunshine Ordinance: "In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, MCS or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical based products. Please help the City to accommodate these individuals" [Section 66.15(d), as amended 2 August 1993, 2 pages, R-49].

SANTA CLARA (CA) CITY COUNCIL

In the city's "Public Services Self-Evaluation/Transition Plan" (required by the Americans with Disabilities Act), which includes several provisions for accommodating individuals with "MCS, also known as environmental illness, resulting from acute or chronic chemical exposure" [1993, 6 pages, R-50]. The comprehensive plan requires "when-ever possible, purchase and use of less toxic, hypoallergenic and non-fragrance materials"; reasonable accommodations for "employees and persons doing business with the City [who] may have this illness"; and the

posting of notices at entrances to public buildings warning of "construction, remodeling or toxic cleaning activities." The City also includes a notice in all City Council agendas and other public program notices, stating that "Individuals with severe allergies, environmental illness, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities should contact the City's DA office at (408) 984-3000 to discuss meeting accessibility. In order to allow participation by such individuals, please do not wear scented products to meetings at City facilities" as revised by the Santa Clara's ADA Committee [March 1994, 6 pages, R-51].

SANTA CRUZ (CA) CITY COUNCIL

In a resolution of the City Council (#NS21,285) establishing a Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan (as required by the Americans with Disabilities Act). The comprehensive plan includes provisions requiring "smoke and fragrance-free environments for public meetings, the elimination of chemical air fresheners/fragrance emission devices" in all city-owned and managed restrooms and workstations, the use wherever possible of the least toxic maintenance products and application methods in public buildings, and signage warning of the use of hazardous materials in public areas [1993, 6 pages, R-52].

HONORING PHIL AND MARGE ODEEN

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it gives my colleagues, Mr. MORAN of Virginia and Mr. WOLF of Virginia, and I great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to Phil and Marge Odeen, who are outstanding members of the Northern Virginia community. The Odeens are this year's recipients of the Northern Virginia Community Foundation Founders Award. The award is presented annually to an individual or individuals who have demonstrated extraordinary civic and humanitarian responsibility and have contributed to improving the quality of life in Northern Virginia through leadership in one or more of the following areas: The Arts, Education, Health, Youth and Community improvement.

The Odeens have given generously of their time and resources and have made a positive impact on Northern Virginia. Since moving to the area in 1960, the Odeens have actively engaged in Philanthropy and civic activities. They have made Northern Virginia their home and contributed to the quality of life for their neighbors and colleagues and have encouraged the spirit of volunteering by actively supporting programs that make a difference in the community.

Originally from South Dakota, the Odeens have brought to Northern Virginia that indomitable small town spirit so prevalent in tight knit communities. They have demonstrated what a difference one or two people can make and

have brought energy and leadership to the programs they have supported. Through their personal efforts the at risk children and their families of Northern Virginia have received services that have increased their odds of living successful and productive lives.

Phil and Marge Odeen have been effective in both their individual and joint endeavors. Until December 1997, Phil served as CEO of BDM; when BDM was acquired by TRW, Inc., he became Executive Vice President and General Manager of the new Systems & Information Technology Group (which includes the former BDM). He served as chairman of the National Defense Panel which examined national security needs and challenges for the future. He is a leader in addressing national defense issues affecting both the contracting community and the military and has also been active in the World Affairs Council and other international organizations.

Marge Odeen created the innovative Potomac Parties for the Women's Center and helped build strong corporate support for the organization. She has chaired and spearheaded many successful functions and initiatives for organizations including the Northern Virginia Community College, and has always done them with a special style and spirit. She believes passionately in "giving something back" to the community, and Northern Virginia has benefited as a result.

Their combined efforts on behalf of Childhelp have had a significant impact on the lives of many severely abused children. In addition to mobilizing BDM employees for several work projects (including the Odeen Cottage named in their honor) at this unique residential treatment center, they have been generous both with personal gifts and by encouraging other individuals and corporations to support this worthy cause. The results have been immediate and major.

We wish to formally recognize the Odeens' contributions to the Northern Virginia community and to the world. They are an inspiration to all of us.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE HOMENETMEN

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Fresno Sassoun Chapter of the Homenetmen on the occasion of their 25th Silver Anniversary. The Homenetmen are to be commended on the services they provide to the community.

It is the mission of the Homenetmen to prepare exemplary and law abiding citizens by providing physical and health education, endowing the mind and soul with the finest spirit of sportsmanship and developing an understanding of responsibility and honor as they strive for individual and collective excellence. There are currently two hundred members of the Fresno Sassoun Chapter, these members consist of mothers, fathers, community members, athletes and scouts.

The Fresno Sassoun Chapter currently has 100 athletes participating in different divisions

and sporting events. This chapter fields basketball teams ranging from under 9 to over 30. The Fresno Homenetmen also have a soccer team competing in the Fresno City League. Fresno's Sassoun Chapter also has athletes participating in ping pong, tennis, track and field, and swimming.

In addition to athletics the Fresno Sassoun Chapter has 75 members involved in the Boy and Girl Scouts. Scout leader Mano Handian and his troop are always busy planning activities ranging from camping and educational trips to community activities. This year 14 scouts from the Sassoun Chapter participated in the 1998 World Jamboree held in Yerevan Armenia.

Mr. Speaker it is with great honor that I pay tribute to the Fresno Sassoun Chapter of the Homenetmen. This organization exemplifies leadership in athletics and community involvement. I ask all my colleagues to join me in wishing the Fresno Homenetmen a happy Silver Anniversary.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF BILL GRADISON FROM THE HEALTH INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

HON. RON PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our former colleague Bill Gradison, who served the constituents of Ohio's Second District in exemplary fashion for eighteen years until his retirement on January 31, 1993 when he was named President of the Health Insurance Association of America (HIAA). As many of my colleagues know, at the end of this year, Bill will be stepping down from his presidency at HIAA.

During the time Bill represented the citizens of Ohio's Second District in the House, he was influential in many important areas, such as strengthening our health care system, helping steer us toward a balanced budget, promoting a reduction in the tax burden working Americans face every day, building a lasting social security program, and increasing trade opportunities for our businesses.

In his life after Congress, Bill remained dedicated to his work on providing high quality, affordable health care coverage. Mr. Speaker, today I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Bill on his years of hard work and dedicated service to the Congress and to the HIAA, and wishing him all the best in his future endeavors, wherever they may lead him. I know we will continue to benefit from his contributions to our deliberations on the best ways to improve our health care system for many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
BILL PAXON

SPEECH OF

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1998

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding so that I can tell this Congressman PAXON just what I think of him. First of all I think he is one of the finest members ever to serve in this House. He is a doctrinaire conservative just like me and he has been a true leader in bringing some fiscal sanity back to this body.

But Mr. Speaker, BILL PAXON's greatest contribution has been his ability to inspire others to success both as a candidate and later as a Member of Congress.

And the sad part about his decision to leave Congress is the fact that even after serving as a county lawmaker and a State Assemblyman and after serving here in Congress for ten years, he is still in his mid-forties.

And Mr. Speaker, losing this great talent is indeed sad, for he has so much to offer to the Republican Party, to this House and to this country.

BILL, as you prepare to leave this body, please know that all of your friends here in this House, and I mean hundreds, all wish you, your wife Susan and your young daughter the very best wherever the future takes you and always keep in touch.

TRIBUTE TO JANE MURDOCK
HOLLAND

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to honor Mrs. Jane Murdock Holland, who will celebrate her 80th birthday on November 15th of this year. For eight decades Mrs. Holland has seen this country through many eras, including the Great Depression and World War II. She was happily married for 45 years to Edward Holland, who passed away in 1986. A devoted mother and wife, she raised six children who are all very active in social, political, and in civic causes. Lovingly referred to as "Gam," she is the proud matriarch of 14 grandchildren and 1 great-grandchild.

Mrs. Holland graduated with a Bachelor's Degree in English from the College of St. Francis in Joliet, Illinois. In her younger years, she was a successful athlete, playing both softball and basketball, and even now her grandchildren consult her on upcoming sporting events.

She has volunteered on several political campaigns, including my own, and she also volunteers her time to read to children every week. She is an avid bridge player, reader, and gardener.

Mrs. Holland is an example of women who have made personal sacrifices as they raise the next generation of leaders. She has con-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

tributed in numerous ways to the strength of her community and to the strength of America by devoting her time and attention to her sons and daughters. I am proud to have such a dear friend and to have such an extraordinary woman in my district. Happy Birthday, Jane.

TRIBUTE TO DR. NORMAN MELLOR

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, throughout this country of ours there are a few individuals who, because they contribute so generously of their time and talents to help others, are recognized as pillars of their community. I rise today to honor and pay tribute to Dr. Norman Mellor, whose dedication to the community is unparalleled. And on a personal note, I have special affinity for Dr. Mellor because he is a long-time friend of my family's and is the doctor who delivered me at Corona Hospital 45 years ago.

Since 1929, when he was 13 years old, Dr. Mellor has been involved with the Boy Scouts of America, first as a scout and then as a leader. He earned his Eagle Scout badge in 1933, and went on to earn some of the highest honors a Boy Scout can receive. Dr. Mellor's awards include the National Council's Gold Medal Hornaday Award for helping co-found the Idyllwild Arts Academy; the Silver Beaver Award for scout leadership; and the National Council's Distinguished Eagle Award in medicine for 25 years of being an Eagle Scout and excellence in his field.

In recognition of his accomplishments and lifelong dedication to scouting, the Inland Empire Council of the Boy Scouts of America recently named a campsite at Camp Emerson Boy Scout camp after Dr. Mellor. He still teaches a summer course at the camp on birds and mammals, a passion he developed during his days as a scout at Camp Emerson.

No person is more deserving of recognition than Dr. Mellor. He has dedicated his life to improving the lives of others around him and is a truly exceptional individual. On behalf of the 43rd congressional district, I want to commend Dr. Mellor for his outstanding accomplishments and thank him for his contribution to the betterment of our community.

SPEECH OF JAMES GUSTAVE
SPETH

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of the House a speech delivered by James Gustave Speth, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the highest ranking American at the United Nations (UN). Mr. Speth will be leaving UNDP soon but in his five-year tenure there, he has been a distinguished representative of the U.S. and trans-

formed UNDP into one of the most effective agencies assisting development in the Third World.

In this speech, Mr. Speth focuses on the disconnect between the United States' ever-increasing interdependence with the rest of the world, specifically with the developing world, and the absence of U.S. leadership in international affairs, including at the UN. As Mr. Speth states very poignantly, "The country that has benefitted most from globalization and has the greatest stake in its success, seems deeply reluctant to shoulder the load that our position in the world requires of us."

As the world works to restructure and make more effective global financial systems, a similar renovation must be applied to those guiding development assistance and cooperation. Mr. Speth provides a five-point plan for these reforms, and outlines ideas that encompass more than the traditional forms of development assistance.

I hope that Members will take the time to read this speech and the U.S. will re-engage soon in the world and provide the needed leadership backed with real resources, both financial and human.

NON-BENIGN NEGLECT: AMERICA AND THE DEVELOPING WORLD IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION

(By James Gustave Speth)

I should begin by introducing you to the world in which I have worked for the past five years as Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNDP is a serious development assistance actor, managing over \$2 billion annually through offices in 130 countries. I've now visited over half of them to review our programs. Overwhelmingly, we focus on the poorest countries, and our core mission is to help to end the poverty which, by any reasonable definition, is the lot of about 3 billion souls. We see good governance as the key to poverty eradication and are now devoting half our resources to it.

Visits to seventy of the countries where we work have left me inspired, depressed, alarmed, angered and sometimes baffled. But I am left with one dominant impression. It is the persistence of hope, the determination, the endurance of the poor in the midst of the unimaginable deprivations they suffer.

In war-ravaged Kandahar, Afghanistan, where there is little or nothing left, I met with elders who collectively decide on issues that touch the lives of all villagers such as improving the water supply and road repairs. Near Guayaquil, Ecuador, I saw women leading the construction of new housing and schools in desperately poor and polluted neighborhoods. Near Nairobi, Kenya, women are making a livelihood by gathering and composting scraps from the local market, and in Uganda communities are sponsoring training and support centres to encourage local private enterprise development. These are some of the seeds of hope planted in the rough terrain of poverty; your development dollars at work.

But the accumulation of all such efforts—large and small—is still no match for the scale of the poverty challenge. Among the 4.4 billion people who live in developing countries, almost three-fifths live in communities without basic sanitation; almost one-third are without safe drinking water; a quarter lack adequate housing; and a fifth are under-nourished.

For the 1.3 billion people who live on less than a dollar a day, there can be no doubt

that poverty is a brutal denial of their human rights. Perhaps the most basic human right challenged by poverty is the right to life. Nearly a third of the people in the least developed countries, most of them in sub-Saharan Africa, cannot expect to live beyond forty. And women, as we know, are the hardest hit, both by poverty and by a vast array of powerful restrictions, laws and other barriers.

And poverty is increasing, growing as fast as global population. In over 60 low-income countries, individual consumption has declined by about one percent annually over the past 15 years. In Africa today, consumption per capita is 20 percent lower than in 1980.

Global poverty amidst global abundance translates into huge and growing disparities between rich and poor. The trend is towards much greater inequality, not less. The gap in per capita income between the industrial and developing worlds, far from narrowing, more than tripled between 1960 and 1995, moving from a gap of \$5,700 to one of more than \$17,000.

So the world I see when I visit our program countries and our donor countries is deeply divided. It has become more polarized, both between countries and within countries. The risk of an evolution towards an unstable, frightening, two-class world, with a huge global underclass, is quite real.

Now, all of the above is based on data available before the current world financial crisis and the so-called Asian contagion. Before the crisis, widespread poverty and economic depression were already the norm for much of the world. Indeed, most of the world was already in crisis. In 1995, in more than 100 countries, per capita income was less than it was 15 years earlier. As a result, more than a quarter of humanity is worse off today than 15 years ago. For example, most countries of the former Soviet Union, including Russia, saw their real GDP decline dramatically between 1985 and 1995—most of them by 40 to 80 percent. Some 150 million people have been pushed into poverty in the former Soviet Union. This is the combined population of France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and the Nordic countries.

But now comes the crisis. Starting in Asia, it has deepened and spread beyond expectation, and good sense, cutting the growth rate of the world economy in half, plunging more than a third of the world economy either into recession or sharp deceleration, and threatening a global recession.

The crisis remains worst at its epicenter. Indonesia, Thailand, the Republic of Korea, and Malaysia each had admirable records in human development and poverty reduction, but there has been an enormous reversal of fortune which has impacted most heavily on the poor within these countries. Let us be clear: everywhere the poor are paying the heaviest price for this mismanagement of global finance. Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous country, will likely see its economy shrink by more than 15-20 percent in a single year. Others at the epicenter will see declines of 5 to 10 percent. The fledgling Indonesian middle class has fallen into poverty and the social consequences of this downward trend are horrendous. World Vision estimates that 8 million children have dropped out of school in Indonesia owing to poverty, and that low income families are now spending 85 percent of their income on food alone. Famine has hit remote parts of the country and malnutrition is widespread.

In Thailand, the story is also bad. The ILO reports that by the end of this year unem-

ployment in Thailand could well increase three-fold over last year, resulting in an additional two million Thais without jobs. This picture repeats itself again and again in the region. If current trends continue, the World Bank estimates that the number of poor people in Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines will more than double—from some 40 million to more than 100 million. One estimate is that half of Indonesia's 200 million people will fall below the poverty line.

This downturn is not going to be confined to the Asian tigers and to other emerging market countries. It has already had its effect on those countries which are too poor to be considered emerging markets. Africa's overall growth for 1998, once expected to exceed 4 percent, is now projected to be about 1 percent.

These economic declines can easily translate into political instability and social unrest. Sporadic rioting and looting have broken out in East Asia, along with attacks on ethnic communities. What began as a financial crisis is tearing at the region's social and political fabric. It has become a deep human crisis—a social crisis for the poor and near-poor, with possibly severe consequences for fragile democracies and stability in countries where delivering prosperity has been key to social cohesion.

Over the past five years, I have often asked myself: does this world of underdevelopment, poverty and suffering matter to the United States? Were the financial crisis not lapping at our own American shores, one would have to wonder. All too often, the United States certainly behaves as if this world did not matter much to it.

Our economic interdependence with the rest of the world, including the underdeveloped world, has not been matched by a willingness at a policy level to engage the world. Take the case of development assistance. In 1956, 63 percent of all development assistance came from the United States. Last year it was down to 13 percent. In 1960, 4 percent of the U.S. budget went for development and international affairs in general. Today, that figure stands at less than 1 percent. When you compare the percentage of gross domestic product devoted to development assistance among the other industrialized countries, the U.S. ranks dead last. Contributions to the UN's development work remain modest, and the \$1 billion plus owed to the UN remains unpaid.

Declining developing assistance is part of the larger picture. Basically, the issue is our country's flagging commitment to international leadership. Some 40 U.S. embassies, consulates and branch offices have had to be closed in the last 6 years. Coverage of international affairs in the major national news-magazines has dropped by 50 percent since the early 1990s. The country that has benefited most from globalization, and has the greatest stake in its success, seems deeply reluctant to shoulder the load that our position in the world requires of us.

Perhaps the most telling critique of American policy is that offered by Jeffrey Sachs of Harvard:

"America has wanted global leadership on the cheap. It was desperate for the developing world and post-communist economies to buy into its vision, in which globalization, private capital flows and Washington advice would overcome the obstacles to shared prosperity, so that pressures on the rich countries to do more for the poorer countries could be contained by the dream of universal economic growth. In this way, the United

States would not have to shell out real money to help the peaceful reconstruction of Russia; or to ameliorate the desperate impoverishment and illness in Africa. . . .

"Washington became skittish at anything or anybody that challenged this vision. When developing country leaders pointed out that development was much harder than it looked; that their economies were falling further behind in technology; that they were being destabilized by financial flows they could neither track nor understand; that falling commodity prices were taking them further from the shared prosperity that they had been promised; that unattended disease was ravaging their societies; that the wreckage of Soviet communism would take real aid, not just short-term loans to overcome; or that they were still drowning in debt ten years after America acknowledged the need for debt relief; all these honest reflections were taken as hostile challenges to the vision of shared prosperity because they put at risk the notion of cost-free American leadership."

There are many lessons to be learned from the spreading global crisis. And since the contagion is in fact approaching even the United States, perhaps we will learn them. Indeed, rarely have so many hoary myths and half-truths been dispatched so quickly and thoroughly.

Gone are the myths that globalization is working well, that most of the developing world is doing fine economically, and that Asia is blazing a trail for other developing countries to follow.

Gone too is the myth that trade and private capital are reliable substitutes for development assistance. In lucid moments, political leaders know that development co-operation works. That is why whenever there is a high-stakes crisis—from the Middle East, to Bosnia, to Indonesia—development resources are mobilized to support peace and stability.

And gone are the notions that progress can be left to the wisdom of the market, that government is hardly necessary. If the state is needed to save the market from itself, imagine how much more it is needed to save people.

And at least weakened, for the moment, is the tendency by America to view itself as relatively immune from the troubles of the developing world.

Too many Americans have nestled comfortably behind these and related myths, but they are now revealed for what they are—simply convenient concoctions.

So let me return to the question: does the world of underdevelopment and poverty matter to the United States?

Looked at objectively, the short answer is that the developing world means a lot for America today, and it will mean even more in the next century. By the year 2000 four out of five people in the world will be living in the developing countries. When we consider market growth for American products in the next century, the center of gravity will continue to shift toward the developing countries. Since 1987, more than two-thirds of all American export growth has occurred in the emerging markets, and this has generated roughly two million new jobs in the United States.

Interdependence can also be negative. The U.S. is now entering a period of substantial trade deficits as ships leave West Coast ports virtually empty and return with Asian goods selling at bargain prices. In the Port of Seattle alone, imports are up 37 percent over last year and exports are down 24 percent.

The crisis will increasingly affect American jobs. The financial and economic problems of the developing world are also having a major impact on U.S. investments. For example, the California Public Employees Retirement System has lost more than \$2.7 billion in emerging market investments in the past year.

Beyond our positive stake in the economic health of the developing world, Americans have a large stake in what we might call the "avoidance agenda"—the avoidance of humanitarian emergencies, national and regional conflicts, environmental deterioration, terrorism, illicit drugs, the spread of diseases, illegal migration, and other human and "natural" disasters. We now see plainly that economic, environmental and political problems do not need passports to travel around the globe. Many of these threats stem directly or indirectly from poverty, inequity, joblessness and social disintegration. No one would attribute such problems solely to under-development, but underdevelopment is surely part of the disease. And development—sustainable, people-centered development—will almost always be part of any cure.

I can state fairly simply the most important take-home lesson from my years at the United Nations: None of the admirable goals that the U.S. has pursued around the world—not peace and stability, not human rights and democratization, not the expansion of trade and markets, not environmental protection, not population stabilization, not an end to hunger and extreme deprivation—not one of these can be accomplished except in the context of successful development—equitable, sustainable successful development. And that kind of development does not have a snowball's chance in Hades of succeeding unless we forge a new framework for development cooperation, and back it up with real commitment and financial resources. I must commend both President Clinton and the World Bank's Jim Wolfensohn for the leadership they showed on these issues at last week's annual meetings of the Bank and the IMF.

So let us take a leap of faith here—faith, and hope, that enough Americans do care, that enough leaders are far-sighted, that we can see the farther shore beyond Wall Street and the daily closing of the stock market and even beyond the immediate financial crisis, and that we want a leadership agenda worthy of our great nation. What would it be?

Yes, we must act urgently on the current emergency, including the proposals to lower interest rates and take other steps to stimulate demand and reinvigorate the world economy. And, yes, we must also act to prevent the spread of the current financial crisis. But we must do so in a way that supports growth in a much wider group of countries than those hit by the Asian contagion, including those countries whose deep, abiding poverty was never relieved by high growth. They have been in long-term recession, often struggling to regain the income levels they had twenty or even thirty years ago.

Yes, we need a new international financial architecture to protect countries and people reeling from the effects of vast, unregulated movements of capital. But we also need to act on the fact that most countries, including virtually all the low-income countries, never benefited from foreign investment and loans; that most countries have banking and regulatory systems and governance capabilities far less developed than the Asian tigers; and that only 0.2 percent of global commer-

cial credit reaches the poorest 20 percent of the world's people. Special programs are needed to address these pre-emerging market challenges as well.

Yes, we need much larger social investments and social safety nets from the development assistance community to protect the poor victimized by recession in Indonesia and elsewhere. But we also need antipoverty development assistance such as that UNDP and others provide to help the other hundreds of millions of families who live in the prison of poverty.

Yes, we need to allow certain countries to temporarily suspend debt repayments—a standstill—while they renegotiate new terms on what they owe. But we also need to go far beyond current arrangements for reducing external indebtedness which, for the developing countries and countries in transition, has climbed to over U.S. \$2.2 trillion. Two-thirds of this is long-term public debt. In Africa, governments are now transferring four times more to international creditors than they spend on basic health and education. New initiatives to relieve both bilateral and multilateral debt burdens are clearly in order.

Yes, we need new institutional arrangements for better governance of the global monetary system and economic globalization. But we also need norms and rules of the road to guide globalization in other ways—to protect and benefit poor countries and poor people, the environment, workers, consumers, and investors. Globalization is on trial, and a growing backlash from many quarters could threaten the process itself—killing, or at least weakening, the goose that lays the golden eggs. Multilateral challenges require multilateral solutions, and the United Nations has an important role to play in helping to make globalization work for people and for human development.

In short, we need a new architecture for development cooperation, not just a new architecture for international finance. Let me mention five elements of this new architecture for development cooperation—elements we are working to build into our program at UNDP.

First, we must broaden the scope of development cooperation to include not only development assistance but also trade, debt management, private investment and capital flows, private sector development, and access to technology. These elements must all be made supportive of a more equitable and sustainable world, not inimical to it. Also, the strictly government-to-government foreign aid of the past should go to the dustbin of history with the Cold War. The new development assistance must focus on being synergistic with private sector development and the strengthening of civil society as a whole.

Second, the relationship between industrial and developing countries needs to be redefined. Common interests and complementary needs of the rich and the poor, as well as global goals forged through the United Nations, must provide the basic rationale for new partnerships and compacts. Global challenges require cooperative, global solutions. We must act in concert, preventively, to attack the root causes of today's threats because we cannot afford to cope with the future tragic consequences of neglect. Development assistance is an essential part of the cost-sharing needed for global compacts.

Third, a new development framework is needed to consolidate the emerging concept of sustainable human development. Too often, development cooperation has been

shaped by short-term military, political and economic interests. Past aid has not, for the most part, been used for poverty eradication and human development. We must now ensure that scarce funds address the most pressing needs of people, particularly the poor, and we must reinforce this commitment by an unequivocal acknowledgement that freedom from poverty is a fundamental human rights of all people.

Fourth, we must learn from past mistakes and ensure the development cooperation supports the polity and not just the economy; that it is country-driven and not donor-driven. The challenges of growing poverty and widening inequity will not be met without democratization and good governance. Development cooperation must be fully committed to these ends. Assistance projects must also be owned by the people they are intended to help, because these projects respond to their actual needs and because, through their participation, they themselves helped design the project. Development assistance must empower the poor—economically, socially and politically—not marginalize them.

Finally, we must have the foresight to increase development assistance, not reduce it. We know much better now—often from sad experience—how to succeed in development cooperation. Yet, right at this confluence of greater need and greater opportunity, we find tragically that resources are declining, not increasing. Development assistance has declined for five years running, and is now at an historic low. This trend that must be reversed, or we will pay dearly later—in missed economic opportunity, with emergency relief, with peacekeeping forces, through the spread of disease, environmental deterioration, illegal migrants, refugees, or terrorism. Certainly, we will pay through the great pall cast on the human spirit by the knowledge that we have not acted to help relieve poverty's suffering when we could so easily have. An enlarged volume of assistance is absolutely critical right now, for example, if we are to avoid the "Sophie's Choice" problem of increasing assistance to Asia without further diminishing assistance to Africa.

We must see development assistance not as an alternative to private investment but, for much of the world, as an essential building block to a vibrant private sector and successful financial markets. We must see development assistance not as a handout but as a solid investment in "global public goods," including peace and a more equitable and habitable world from which we all benefit. And we must seek development assistance not only from traditional sources but also from new and innovative sources of finance.

These are challenging objectives. But let's make no mistake about it: the policies the U.S. adopts today, in the context of the globalizing world, with regard to development cooperation and the United Nations—these are defining decisions for the United States. They will define the values for which our country stands. The world is watching, and expects a lot of America. Let us not disappoint them—or ourselves.

Thank you.

TRIBUTE TO LOUIS P. MARTINI

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the New York Times Obituary of Louis P. Martini. Louis Martini was a leading figure in the California business and he will be sadly missed.

"Louis P. Martini, a leading figure in the California wine business and chairman of the Louis M. Martini Winery in Napa Valley, died Monday at his home in St. Helena, Calif. He was 79.

The cause of death was cancer his family said.

The Martini family has been involved in the California wine industry for more than 70 years. Mr. Martini's father, Louis M. Martini, founded the family winery as the L.M. Martini Grape Products Company in 1922 in Kingsburg, near Fresno. The elder Martini, who never thought of Prohibition as anything more than a temporary aberration, began planning the expansion of his business while other wine companies were closing.

In 1933, he moved to the Napa Valley and changed the company's name to the Louis M. Martini Winery.

Louis Peter Martini was born in Livermore and grew up in Kingsburg, working in the winery and the vineyards as a boy. He graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1941 and spent four years in the Army Air Forces during World War II. He joined the winery as vice president in 1946 and became the winemaker in 1954; wines he made in the 1950's and 60's are still prized by collectors.

At 6 feet 4 inches, Mr. Martini was a gentle giant, who worked in the shadow of his flamboyant father until the elder Martini's death in 1974. To an extent, the son's self-effacing nature is reflected in the winery's reputation. While he was a major producer of fine wine and an important behind-the-scenes industry leader, Mr. Martini avoided the well publicized social side of Napa Valley life, and his winery rarely appeared in trendy articles about the wine business.

But his achievements were numerous. In the 50's and 60's, he helped improve grape quality by identifying and propagating superior grape clones. He developed vineyards in the Carenros district of the valley when it was considered useful only for grazing sheep, and he is credited with making the first Carenros varietal pinot noir in 1952. Today many of the best California pinot noirs come from Carenros. Mr. Martini also made the first varietal merlot wine in the United States with his merlot blend in 1968 to 1970. And he was a pioneer in the use of mechanical grape harvesting.

From 1968 to 1985, he was president and general manager of the winery, which remains in family hands. His daughter is president and chief executive.

Mr. Martini was a founder and former chairman of the Wine Institute and a charter member of the American Society of Enologists.

Surviving, besides his daughter, are his wife Elizabeth Martinelli Martini; two sons Michael

of St. Helena, the current Martini wine maker, and Peter, of Seattle, another daughter Patricia of San Francisco, and four grandchildren."

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Louis P. Martini. Mr. Martini was a great American businessman and patriot. I ask all my colleagues to join with me in expressing my sincerest condolences to the Martini family.

H.R. 901, THE AMERICAN LAND SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION ACT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 901, "The American Land Sovereignty Protection Act," to reestablish Congress as the ultimate decision-maker in managing public lands and maintain sovereign controls of lands in the United States. The bill insists that no land be designated for inclusion in international land use programs, such as World Heritage Sites, without the clear and direct approval of Congress and requires that local citizens and public officials participate in decisions on designating land near their homes for inclusion in these international land programs.

World Heritage Sites are natural areas of cultural monuments recognized by the World Heritage Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), under "The Convention Concerning Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage." Proponents of World Heritage Sites keep saying that they are designated at the request of local communities. They seem to believe that if they keep repeating this mantra often enough, then somehow it will prove true. The Committee on Resources has now held three hearings on this issue and has yet to find one example where a World Heritage Site designation was requested by a broad-based cross-section of either the public or local officials. On the contrary, the Committee has found that World Heritage Site designation efforts are almost always driven by federal agencies, usually the Department of Interior, and often face strong local opposition.

The Department of Interior, in cooperation with the Federal Interagency Panel for World Heritage has identified a shopping list of 94 sites in 31 States and the District of Columbia that they would like to make World Heritage Sites. So far, twenty-two of the sites on this list have been designated World Heritage Sites. I would like to include this list and the detailed descriptions of the natural properties on this list. More information on this important issue can be found on the Committee on Resources website at: <http://www.house.gov/105cong/issues.htm>

WORLD HERITAGE SHOPPING LIST FOR UNITED STATES (BY STATE)

ALABAMA

Moundville Site.

ALASKA

Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime National.

Wildlife Refuge (Fur Seal Rookeries).
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.
Cape Krusenstern Archaeological District.
Denali National Park.
Gates of the Arctic National Park.
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, inscribed 1992.
Katmai National Park.
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve, inscribed 1979.

ARIZONA

Casa Grande National Monument.
Grand Canyon National Park, inscribed 1979.
Hohokam Pima National Monument.
Lowell Observatory.
Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.
Saguaro National Monument.
San Xavier Del Bac.
Talliesin West.
Ventana Cave.

CALIFORNIA

Joshua Tree National Monument.
Point Reyes National Seashore/Farallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge.
Redwood National Park, inscribed 1980.
Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks.
Yosemite National Park, inscribed 1984.

CALIFORNIA/NEVADA

Death Valley National Monument.

COLORADO

Colorado National Monument.
Mesa Verde National Park, inscribed 1978.
Lindenmeir Site.
Rocky Mountain National Park.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Chapel Hall, Gallaudet College.
Washington Monument.

FLORIDA/GEORGIA

Everglades National Park, inscribed 1979.
Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge.

GEORGIA

Ocmulgee National Monument.
Savannah Historic District.
Warm Springs Historic District.

HAWAII

Haleakala National Park.
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, inscribed 1987.
Pu'uhonua O Honaunau National Historical Park.

ILLINOIS

Auditorium Building, Chicago.
Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, inscribed 1982.
Carson, Pirie, Scott and Company Store, Chicago.
Eads Bridge, Illinois-St. Louis, Missouri
Frank Lloyd Wright Home and Studio
Leiter II Building, Chicago
Marquette Building, Chicago
Reliance Building, Chicago
Robie House, Chicago
Rookery Building, Chicago
South Dearborn Street-Printing House
Row North Historic District.
Unity Temple, Oak Park.

INDIANA

New Harmony Historic District.

LOUISIANA

Poverty Point.

MAINE

Acadia National Park.

MASSACHUSETTS

Goddard Rocket Launching Site.

MISSOURI

Wainwright Building, St. Louis.

MONTANA

Glacier National Park, inscribed 1995.

NEW JERSEY/NEW YORK

Statue of Liberty National Monument, inscribed 1984.

NEW MEXICO

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, inscribed 1995.

Chaco Culture National Historical Park, inscribed 1987.

Pecos National Monument.

Taos Pueblo, inscribed 1992.

Trinity Site.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn Bridge.

General Electric Research Laboratories, Schenectady.

Prudential (Guaranty) Building, Buffalo.

Pupin Physics Laboratory, Columbia University.

Original Bell Telephone Laboratories.

NORTH CAROLINA/TENNESSEE

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, inscribed 1983.

OHIO

Mound City Group National Monument.

OREGON

Crater Lake National Park.

PENNSYLVANIA

Fallingwater.

Independence National Historic Site, inscribed 1979.

TEXAS

Big Bend National Park.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

UTAH

Arches National Park.

Bryce Canyon National Park.

Canyonlands National Park.

Capitol Reef National Park.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument.

Zion National Park.

VIRGINIA

McCormick Farm and Workshop

Monticello, inscribed 1987.

University of Virginia Historic District, inscribed 1987.

Virginia Coast Reserve.

WASHINGTON

Mount Rainier National Park.

Olympic National Park, inscribed 1981.

North Cascades National Park.

WISCONSIN

Taliesin.

WYOMING

Grand Teton National Park.

WYOMING/MONTANA

Yellowstone National Park, inscribed 1978.

PUERTO RICO

La Fortaleza-San Juan National Historical site, inscribed 1983.

INDICATIVE INVENTORY OF POTENTIAL FUTURE U.S. NOMINATIONS TO THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST—NATURAL PROPERTIES

APPALACHIAN RANGES

Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee/North Carolina (35 deg.37' N.; 83 deg.27' W.). This tract, which includes one of the oldest uplands on earth, has a diversity of lush vegetation associated with its varied topography, including spruce-fir, hemlock, deciduous, and mixed forests. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative

natural phenomena and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

ATLANTIC COASTAL PLAIN

Okefenokee National Wildlife Refuge, Georgia/Florida (30 deg.48' N.; 82 deg.17' W.). This tract includes a vast peat bog, interspersed with upland prairies, marshes, and open water. These diverse habitats are home for a wide range of uncommon, threatened, and endangered species, including the American alligator. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iv) habitat of endangered animal species.

Virginia Coast Reserve, Virginia (37 deg.30' N.; 75 deg.40' W.). The Virginia Coast Reserve is the most well-preserved extensive barrier island system remaining on the Atlantic Coast of North America. The system of barrier islands, saltmarshes, and lagoons demonstrate dune and beach migration and storm action on barrier islands, and include virtually all of the plant communities which once occurred along the Atlantic Coast. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and formations.

BROOKS RANGE

Arctic national Wildlife Refuge, Alaska (69 deg.0' N.; 143 deg.0' W.). This area's varied topography, extending from the Brooks Range north to the Arctic Ocean, is habitat for a tremendous diversity of wildlife, including caribou, polar and grizzly bears, musk ox, Dall sheep, Arctic peregrine falcons, and golden eagles. It is a virtually undisturbed arctic landscape, with coastal plain, tundra, valley, and mountain components. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) superlative natural phenomena and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Gates of the Arctic National Park, Alaska (67 deg.30' N.; 153 deg.0' W.). Gates of the Arctic includes a portion of the central Brooks Range and is characterized by jagged mountain peaks, gentle arctic valleys, wild rivers and numerous lakes. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant ongoing geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

CASCADE RANGE

Crater Lake National Park, Oregon (42 deg.55' N.; 122 deg.06' W.). This unique, deep blue lake lies at the center of Mount Mazama, an ancient volcanic peak that collapsed centuries ago. The lake is bounded by multicolored lava walls extending 500 to 2000 feet above the lake's waters. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Mount Rainier National Park, Washington (46 deg.52' N.; 121 deg.41' W.). Mount Rainier National Park includes the greatest single-peak glacial system in the U.S., radiating from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano. Dense forests and subalpine meadows here are characteristic of the Cascade Range. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution; and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

North Cascades National Park, Washington (48 deg.40' N.; 121 deg.15' W.). The tall, jagged peaks of the North Cascades intercept moisture-laden winds off the Pacific Ocean, which produce glaciers, waterfalls, and ice falls in

this wild alpine region where plant and animal communities thrive in mountain valleys. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

CHIHUAHUA DESERT

Big Bend National Park, Texas (29 deg.15' N.; 103 deg.11' W.). This area has many excellent examples of mountain systems and deep canyons formed by a major river. A variety of unusual geological formations are found here, with many vegetation types—dry coniferous forest, woodland, chaparral, and desert—associated with them. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formation, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico (32 deg.10' N.; 104 deg.40' W.). This series of connected caverns, which include the largest underground chambers yet discovered, have many magnificent and curious cave formations, including an array of speleothems. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas (31 deg.50' N.; 104 deg.50' W.). Rising abruptly from the surrounding desert, the mountain mass constituting this national park contains portions of the world's most extensive and significant Permian limestone fossil reef. A tremendous earth fault and unusual flora and fauna are also found here. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example illustrating a major stage of the earth's evolutionary history, (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and formations.

COLORADO PLATEAU

Arches National Park, Utah (38 deg.40' N.; 109 deg.30' W.). Arches National Park contains many extraordinary products of erosional processes, including giant arches, windows, pinnacles and pedestals. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah (37 deg.30' N.; 112 deg.10' W.). Bryce Canyon includes innumerable highly colorful and bizarre pinnacles, walls and spires, perhaps the most colorful and unusual erosional forms in the world. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Canyonlands National Park, Utah (38 deg.20' N.; 109 deg.50' W.). This area's diverse geological features, which include arches, fins pillars, spires, and mesas, exemplify the array of erosional patterns carved primarily by running water. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Capitol Reef National Park, Utah (38 deg.20' N.; 111 deg.10' W.). The 100-mile long Waterpocket Fold is one of the world's most graphic examples of a monoclinical folding of the earth's crust. A striking variety of features, including volcanic dikes and sills,

arches and bridges, and monoliths and sink-holes, have been created or exposed by wide-scale erosion occurring over the past 270 million years. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Colorado National Monument, Colorado (39 deg.0' N.; 108 deg.40' W.). Sheer-walled canyons, towering monoliths, bizarre formations, and dinosaur fossils are contained within this national monument. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument, Utah (37 deg.0' N.; 111 deg.0' W.). Rainbow Bridge is the greatest of the world's known natural bridges, rising 290 feet above the floor of Bridge Canyon. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Zion National Park, Utah (37 deg.20' N.; 113 deg.0' W.). Zion's colorful canyon and mesa vistas include erosion and rock-fault patterns that produce phenomenal shapes and landscapes. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii (19 deg.20' N.; 155 deg.20' W.). This site contains outstanding examples of active and recent volcanism, along with luxuriant vegetational development at its lower elevations. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example illustrating the earth's evolutionary history, (ii) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

MOHAVE DESERT

Death Valley National Monument, California/Nevada (36 deg.30' N.; 117 deg.0' W.). This large desert area, which is nearly surrounded by high mountains, contains the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere. It is highly representative of Great Basin/Mohave Desert (mountain and desert) ecosystems. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena.

Joshua Tree National Monument, California (33 deg.50' N.; 116 deg.0' W.). This area, located at the junction of the Mohave and Sonoran Deserts, contains an unusually rich variety of desert plants, including extensive stands of Joshua trees, set amongst striking granitic formations. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and formations.

NEW ENGLAND-ADIRONDACKS

Acadia National Park, Maine (44 deg.20' N.; 68 deg.20' W.). Acadia, situated on a rocky archipelago along the Maine coast, is an area of diverse geological features, dramatic topography (including the highest headlands along the entire Atlantic coast), and outstanding scenic beauty. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological process, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional beauty.

NORTH PACIFIC BORDER

Point Reyes National Seashore/Farallon Islands National Wildlife Refuge, California (38 deg.0' N.; 123 deg.0' W.). This proposal includes properties within the Point Reyes/Farallon Islands National Marine Sanctuary. The Point Reyes Peninsula, a unique living example of tectonic and seismic activity, has moved more than 300 miles in the past 80 million years. A complex active rift zone, including the famed San Andreas Fault, occurs where the Peninsula meets the California mainland. The area is characterized by a diverse set of habitats, striking scenery, and a large variety of terrestrial and aquatic animal species. The Farallon Islands support the largest seabird rookeries in the contiguous United States, including species such as the ash storm petrel, western gull, Brandt's cormorant, black oystercatcher, and Cassin's auklet. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

PACIFIC MOUNTAIN SYSTEM

Aleutian Islands Unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, Alaska (54 deg.40' N.; 164 deg.10' W.). The Aleutians represent a mixture of flora and fauna found in both the North American and Asian continents, and serves as a resting place for migratory species. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of biological evolution.

Denali National Park, Alaska (63 deg.20' N.; 150 deg.40' W.). This tract embodies a unique and spectacular combination of geologic features, including active glaciers, major earthquake faults, and Mt. McKinley, the highest mountain peak in North America. It also includes outstanding examples of tundra and boreal forest ecosystems. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska (58 deg.30' N.; 136 deg.30' W.). Great tidewater glaciers, a dramatic range of plant communities from rocky terrain recently covered by ice to lush temperate rainforest, and a large variety of animals, including brown and black bear, mountain goats, whales, seals and eagles, can be found in this Park. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant ongoing geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Katmai National Park, Alaska (58 deg.30' N.; 155 deg.20' W.). This area's interior wilderness includes the Valley of 10,000 Smokes, the result of the 1917 volcanic eruption of Mt. Katmai. The eruption produced countless fumaroles, a few of which are still active. Criteria: (i) an outstanding example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena and formations.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS (INCLUDES NORTHERN, MIDDLE, AND SOUTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATURAL REGIONS)

Glacier National Park, Montana (48 deg.40' N.; 113 deg.50' W.). With mountain peaks exceeding 10,000 feet, this site includes nearly 50 glaciers, many lakes and streams, and a wide variety of wild flowers and wildlife, including bighorn sheep, bald eagles and grizzly bears. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (i) An out-

standing example of significant geological processes, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming (43 deg.40' N.; 100 deg.40' W.). Containing the most impressive portion of the Teton Range of the Rocky Mountains, this series of peaks rise more than a mile above surrounding sagebrush plains. The park includes the winter feeding ground of the largest American elk herd. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado (40 deg.20' N.; 105 deg.40' W.). Within this 412-square mile national park, peaks towering over 14,000 feet shadow wildlife and wildflowers that are characteristic of the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains. The area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

SIERRA NEVADA

Sequoia/Kings Canyon National Parks, California (36 deg.40' N.; 118 deg.30' W.). A combination of two adjoining national parks, this tract includes Mount Whitney, the tallest mountain in the United States outside of Alaska, Mineral King Valley, and two enormous canyons of the Kings River. Groves of giant sequoia, the world's largest living things, are found here. This area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

Yosemite National Park, California (37 deg.50' N.; 119 deg.30' W.). Granite peaks and domes rise high above broad meadows in the heart of the Sierra Nevada, along with groves of sequoias and related tree species. Mountains, lakes, and waterfalls, including the nation's highest, are found here. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of significant geological processes and biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena, formations, and areas of exceptional natural beauty.

SONORAN DESERT

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona (32 deg.0' N.; 112 deg.50' W.). This park contains block-faulted mountains separated by wide alluvial valleys, along with playas, lava fields, and sands. It includes representative examples of the Sonoran Desert found in this region and nowhere else in the United States. This area has been designated a Biosphere Reserve. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena.

Saguaro National Monument, Arizona (32 deg.10' N.; 110 deg.40' W.). Giant saguaro cactus, unique to the Sonoran Desert of southern Arizona and northwestern Mexico, reach up to 50 feet in height in the cactus forest in this park. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example of biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural phenomena.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Haleakala National Park, Hawaii (20 deg.40' N.; 156 deg.10' W.). With an elevational range from sea level to 3000 m, the park has a great variety of habitats. Alpine deserts, subalpine shrubland, dry forests, subalpine grassland, bogs, rainforests,

and coastal vegetation all occur within a linear distance of 25 km. Of international botanical significance, over 95 percent of the species, and 20 percent of the genera of flowering plants are found nowhere else on earth. Criteria: (i) An outstanding example representing major stages of the earth's evolutionary history, (ii) outstanding example representing ongoing biological evolution, and (iii) contains superlative natural beauty.

OUR THANKS TO CAL HORNER

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to call to the attention of our colleagues the accomplishments of our constituents, especially a constituent that I am privileged to have as both a friend and a long-time supporter. On October 24, Cal Horner will be retiring after forty year with the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union. He will be joined by family and friends who have a surprise or two in store for him.

After graduating from T. L. Handy High School, Cal began a three-year apprenticeship in Lathers' Local 131. With the skills he developed, he then worked in commercial, residential, and heavy industrial construction from 1959 until 1978, until he was elected as the business representative of the Michigan State Council of Lathers. From 1980 until 1996 he was elected as the business representative of Local 1028—L. He also served as the Chairman of Local 1028—L's health care fund since 1978, and became a member of the Saginaw Labor Council.

Cal also held several other labor leadership positions. He was the Operations Director of West Central Michigan District Council of Carpenters, and an Executive Board Member/Trustee of the Council. He has been a Trustee of the Michigan Carpenter's Pension Fund, Secretary-Treasurer of the Michigan State Carpenters Council, an Executive Board Member of both the Michigan State Building and Construction Trades Council and the Michigan State AFL—CIO. And he has served as President of Local 1045.

He made time for his community when he served as a Board Member and Vice Chairman of the Bangor Township Downtown Development Authority.

Throughout all of this, he enjoyed the support of his wife Jean, his daughter Laura Greenwood, his sons Floyd and Boert, and his grandchildren Joshua, Mitchell, Trinette, and Daniel. He has instilled in them his spirit of commitment, his record of accomplishment, and his desire to help improve the working environment for all of those around him.

Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege to have known Calvin F. Horner, to have had his support, and to have earned his friendship. It is an honor to recognize his lifetime of accomplishment. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing Cal and his family the very best on his retirement, and in extending our best wishes for all that life holds in store for them.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE LEE HAMILTON

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I particularly regret that I was not able to be on the floor when our colleagues offered their fine tributes to my very good friend, LEE HAMILTON, the Representative from the Ninth District in the historic southeastern part of Indiana.

I wish to add my voice to the strong chorus of admiration and praise with which so many members on both sides of the aisle saluted this very special legislator who has spent a third of a century in the service of his country.

Not too many of our colleagues know that as fellow Hoosiers, LEE and I were college students for awhile at DePauw University in Indiana, that we each spent some time studying in German universities, and both later got higher degrees at Indiana University. Few members also realize that LEE was inducted into the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame for his prowess in the sport at Evansville Central High School as well as at DePauw University, where he also starred.

In those early days he was the tall, rangy player on a basketball court. Since his arrival in Congress in 1964 he has been a towering figure in this body, where the absence of his sage counsel, his good common sense and immense expertise will surely be felt by all of us for many years to come. Unfortunately, we are not likely to see the likes of the Honorable LEE HAMILTON very soon again in these halls.

During our concomitant tours in Congress, LEE and I have often had common interests and similar concerns about issues vital to the United States. When it came to what was best for the citizens of this country, no one has shown more determination than he has in putting the interests of the nation first. Indeed, in pursuit of proper solutions he has not hesitated to criticize his own party when he felt it necessary. More often than not I have shared his views in matters of importance to the country. I especially appreciated his long support for free trade as the engine which drives international commerce and brings so many jobs to Indiana and Illinois.

His fellow Members look with admiration at the formidable array of accomplishments of this dedicated statesman. Seldom has one man had so many responsible positions during a career in this Congress. LEE was at one time or other Chairman of the Intelligence Committee, Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, Chairman of International Relations, Co-Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress, and Co-Chairman of the Task Force on Foreign Assistance—to say nothing at all of his subcommittee chairmanships. Few members have ever had so comprehensive a grasp of so many issues of national importance.

As an historian I have shared LEE's great concern with the long-term consequences of important foreign policy decisions. I have applauded his extensive experience and especially his responsible efforts to create a bipartisan foreign policy. Often enough in the

search for solutions to problems involving other nations, fellow members have sought his advice, knowing that his judgment would be even-handed and based on a wealth of knowledge of world affairs that few members have attained.

Indeed, word has it that because of his stature in this body, LEE has been urged more than once to consider various higher positions such as governor or senator, but has preferred to remain loyal to his commitments to the House. It is also common knowledge that he has been considered for the post of Secretary of State by past presidential candidates and by the present administration—a position for which no one could be more qualified.

Indeed so preeminent are his qualifications in a great variety of disciplines that he has already been chosen as the Director of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and will take up his duties in January. He has also agreed to establish a center at Indiana University—his old alma mater and mine—to develop a better understanding of this Congress, with the hope that American citizens might better appreciate the complexities of the legislative process and what their representatives are doing on their behalf.

So it is with mixed emotions that I salute my fellow Member from Indiana who has come so far and achieved so much since we both attended the same great Hoosier schools so long ago. He will not be far away at the Wilson Center here in Washington, and we hope he will be able to walk over to the Floor as often as he can so that his presence will serve as a continuing role model for younger Members, and as a reminder that his legacy of comity and bipartisanship should continue to permeate our efforts here in House.

LEE, your departure will create an enormous need in this House to replace the kind of civility, wise balance, and professionalism with which your presence here has always been marked. We send you on your way with every special blessing, and in continuing gratitude for your new work in the cause of humanity. God Bless, LEE, and Godspeed!

DR. AULAKH OF COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN NOMINATED FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, at the recent convention of the Council of Khalistan, the delegates passed a resolution to nominate the Council's President, Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, for the Nobel Peace Prize. This is a very well-deserved nomination.

Dr. Aulakh is well known to many of us in Congress for his tireless work to free the Sikh homeland, Punjab, Khalistan, from Indian rule. He is dedicated to doing so by peaceful means. For eleven years, the Council of Khalistan has led the peaceful, democratic, nonviolent movement to liberate Khalistan, which declared its independence on October 7, 1987.

The Indian government labels anyone who advocates independence for Khalistan a "terrorist," even when he advocates freedom by

peaceful means. Meanwhile, India has murdered more than 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, according to figures compiled by the Punjab State Magistracy and by human-rights groups. About 50,000 Sikh youth have been abducted, tortured, and murdered by the police, then their bodies have been declared "unidentified" and cremated.

In addition to his work with Congress, Dr. Aulakh has worked with organizations like the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples' Organization, and members of the media. He has worked tirelessly to make the world aware of Indian repression against the Sikhs.

Dr. Aulakh has not just worked to expose the oppression of Sikhs, however. Recently he brought to the attention of the Congress the rapes of four nuns in Madhya Pradesh. He has helped to expose the Indian government's extrajudicial killings of Christians, Muslims, Dalits, Assamese, Manipuris, and others. Wherever in South Asia oppression rears its ugly head, Dr. Aulakh has been there to expose it.

Dr. Aulakh has also worked with Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle to make sure that the Indian government's efforts to alter Sikh history for their own convenience.

Yassir Arafat and Yitzhak Rabin received a Nobel Peace Prize. If they are qualified, then Dr. Aulakh's efforts make him a good candidate for this prestigious award.

America must support efforts like Dr. Aulakh's and those of other peaceful freedom fighters. We can do this by maintaining the sanctions imposed on India after its nuclear weapons test in place, by cutting off all American aid to India, and by publicly declaring our support for a plebiscite in Punjab, Khalistan so that the Sikhs of Khalistan can decide freely and democratically the issue of independence. We should also support the same right for all other people, notably the people of Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to place the Council of Khalistan's press release on the recommendation of Dr. Aulakh for the Nobel Prize into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

[From Council of Khalistan—Press Release, Oct. 14, 1998]

DR. AULAKH RECOMMENDED FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

WASHINGTON, DC—The annual convention of the Council of Khalistan, which was held October 10-11 at the Sikh Cultural Society in Richmond Hill, New York, passed a resolution unanimously recommending Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, for the Nobel Peace Prize. The recommendation is based on Dr. Aulakh's tireless work for a *Shantmai Morcha* (peaceful agitation) to liberate the Sikh homeland, Khalistan, from Indian rule. Dr. Aulakh's name will be formally submitted to the Nobel Prize committee soon.

The Council of Khalistan is the government *pro tempore* of Khalistan, the independent state declared by the Sikhs on October 7, 1987. It was formed at the time of that declaration and has worked to liberate Khalistan for eleven years. The Council of Khalistan leads the Sikhs' peaceful, democratic, nonviolent struggle to liberate Khalistan.

Dr. Aulakh is well known for his work with Members of Congress, the United Nations Human Rights Commission, the Unrepre-

sented Nations and Peoples Organization (UNPO), the American and international media, and other people and organizations to get information about Indian genocide against the Sikhs out to the world. This genocide has killed over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. Tens of thousands are rotting in Indian jails without charge or trial, some since 1984. The Council of Khalistan has collected information about more than 150 atrocities in Punjab since the Akali Dal government took power in February 1997.

The Indian government has been altering Sikh history, but Dr. Aulakh's work has gotten the true history of the Sikh Nation preserved in the *Congressional Record*, which the Indian government cannot alter.

The resolution cites Dr. Aulakh's consistent support for peaceful action to combat Indian state terrorism and his explicit rejection of militancy as a means of liberating Khalistan. The Indian government routinely labels anyone who advocates freedom for Khalistan a "terrorist."

In addition to his work for the Sikhs of Khalistan, Dr. Aulakh has worked with Members of the U.S. Congress to expose Indian tyranny against other minorities in India, such as the recent rapes of four nuns by a gang of Hindu nationalists. The Indian government has killed over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, about 60,000 Muslims in Kashmir since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, Tamils, Dalits ("black untouchables," the aboriginal people of South Asia), and others.

"I am extremely honored that the delegates to this convention saw fit to recommend me for the Nobel Prize," Dr. Aulakh said. "This would be a great honor, not only for me, but also for the oppressed Sikh Nation and the people of Khalistan," he said. "Certainly it would further expose our freedom struggle to the international community."

H.R. 4679, ANTIMICROBIAL REGULATION TECHNICAL CORRECTION ACT

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to rise in support of H.R. 4679. The passage of the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 was intended to improve the quality of services provided by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

In this process, the regulatory jurisdiction a class of consumer products known as "antimicrobials" was shifted from the FDA to the EPA. Antimicrobials are chemicals used in food contact applications. The EPA has historically regulated pesticides and does not have the experience needed to regulate antimicrobial products.

Since the passage of the Food Quality Protection Act, pending petitions for antimicrobial food additive petitions have been put on hold at the FDA. Products that will benefit consumers have been denied access to the marketplace.

One such petition that is still waiting for production is a new "slimicide" for papermaking usage. This item had previously received the

President's Green Chemistry Challenge Award. It has been identified as a safer chemical than what is on the market today.

The enactment of the 1996 Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) changed the definition of "pesticide chemical" under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA). This change had a major and unexpected impact on the regulatory responsibility for approval of specific specialty chemicals in food contact applications.

Antimicrobials are considered a specialty chemical. Prior to the passage of FQPA, these substances were regulated by the Food and Drug Administration. However, with the passage of FQPA, these substances are not termed "pesticide chemical" and were inadvertently switched to the Environmental Protection Agency's jurisdiction.

Since the 1996 passage of FQPA, petitions for antimicrobials are still waiting for approval at the FDA. The FDA has experienced problems with expending resources for a function that they no longer have responsibility for.

The bill amends the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act which is part of the 1996 Food Quality Protection Act. It is a technical correction. It by no means changes the policy of FQPA, nor does it lessen the Act's environmental safeguards.

This piece of legislation shifts the regulatory jurisdiction for review and approval of petitions for use of antimicrobials in food contact applications. It does not remove or amend pesticide regulations under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). Antimicrobials will still be subject to registration under FIFRA and standard FDA review for food additives.

This measure will correct a problem that has impacted many working citizens in my district. However, this bill does not lessen the quality of inspection. No one expected the problems we have encountered with the passage of the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996. However this bill is a simple solution. I commend Representative TOM BLELEY for his work on this bill.

VIVA SAN MANGO D'ÁQUINO,
ITALY

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, inscribed on the base of the Statue of Liberty are the inspiring words of Emma Lazarus:

"Give me you tired, your poor,
your huddled masses of your teeming shore.
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me.
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

Nowhere were these stirring words more inspiring than in the town of San Mango D'Áquino, Italy. Though bright in spirit, these citizens suffered the privations of severe economic hardship. They worked hard, raised strong families and helped to make a better world.

But lured by the lamp of liberty and freedom that inspired the world, the citizens of San Mango were also inspired to undertake hazardous, difficult and sometimes fatal ocean

voyages to seek a new life in the United States.

I am privileged to represent a number of citizens whose origins are in San Mango and who have built new lives in my Congressional District. In predictable fashion, they have contributed to the growth of our country, its economic prosperity and its liberty, just as their ancestors did.

I applaud the people of San Mango, past and present, on both sides of the Atlantic and I extend my gratitude to them for their contributions to the old and new worlds. They have truly generated a better nation and world.

Viva San Mango!

HONORING I. PHILIP SIPSER

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, on November 8, 1998, I. Philip Sipser will be honored with a Lifetime Struggle and Achievement Award by the citizens of Central Brooklyn; however, he is a trailblazing labor relations attorney and a creative negotiator whose work has far-reaching significance for the nation and our entire society.

I. Philip Sipser is the senior partner in the law firm of Sipser, Weinstock, Harper and Dorn, L.L.P. with outstanding credentials and achievements in his profession. He must also be celebrated for his leadership as an advocate for the empowerment of ordinary people and the unheralded strategist for numerous worthwhile social and political causes. Now eighty years old and still searching for worthy candidates to support, he has always labored for no concrete rewards and performed for beyond the call of duty. Beyond his own personal involvement there are also the contributions of his wife, Martha, and their four children: Henry, William, Margaret Liebowitz, and Jane Kaplan.

In the typical Sipser tradition, he recently co-sponsored an exploratory discussion meeting with a possible Year 2000 Presidential candidate. Two decades ago it was Sipser's leadership of the bravehearted Frank Barbaro Campaign for mayor which fostered the alliance with MAJOR OWENS and the Central Brooklyn empowerment leaders. That campaign created the embryonic movement which later mushroomed and cemented the victories of Owens for Congress and Mario Cuomo for Governor. His role as the Campaign Manager of the Paul O'Dwyer for Senate Campaign in 1968 is better known; however, his outreach to minority community leaders of the 80's was a major factor in the impressive Jesse Jackson for President Campaign and the victorious David Dinkins for Mayor Campaign.

Under Sipser's tutelage new bonds were cemented between community empowerment activist and union leaders. For a long time he has been counsel and advisor to Local 420. Local 420, the municipal hospital workers, Jim Butler and his members represent the workers near the bottom of the wage structure who live in Central Brooklyn and other similar commu-

nities. Their victories in the fights against layoffs and the privatization of the hospitals could not have been possible without the creative legal maneuvers of I. Philip Sipser.

In addition to the hospital workers, among his clients are the auto workers, iron workers, social workers, film editors, brewery and soft drink workers, museum employees, opera and symphony musicians. Sipser is a member of the New York Bar Association; the American Arbitration Association's Commercial Panel of Arbitrators; past President of the Westchester Chapter of the American Jewish Congress; and past President of the Mental Illness Foundation.

At a time when the ranks of organized labor are shrinking, Sipser has opened a new frontier with the organization of the symphony and opera musicians. The future organization of doctors, scientists and other professionals and technicians has become more likely as a result of these pioneering efforts. In connection with his representation of musicians, Donal Henahan, Music Critic of the New York Times wrote:

Mr. Sipser is a New York labor lawyer who has already earned himself a mention in the history of American music. He is the Moses who has led the symphony and opera musicians of this country to within sight of the promised land of milk and honey, after their years of wandering in the deserts of short seasons, low pay and no vacations.

His story has never been appropriately told in headlines or on the television screen; however, within the ranks of the Caring majority, the unique genius and wide ranging compassion of Phil Sipser is loudly trumpeted and greatly appreciated. Central Brooklyn is proud to salute I. Philip Sipser for his lifetime struggle and achievement.

THE CHILD CARE QUALITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1998

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce the Child Care Quality Improvement Act of 1998. This bill creates Quality Improvement Grants as incentives for states to improve the quality of child care for young children in licensed facilities. Each state can use the Quality Improvement Grants for state and local activities designed to enhance the quality of child care available to its citizens.

In recent decades, the number of working women with children, especially those with children under 6 years of age, has increased dramatically. In 1975, 39 percent of women with children under the age of 6 were in the labor force. By contrast, 65 percent were in the labor force in 1997. Good quality child care is critical for millions of working families.

Currently, there is a patchwork of private arrangements used to care for more than 10 million children. This patchwork includes relatives, neighbors, child care centers, and neighborhood child care homes. Child care centers care for the largest proportion—almost 30 percent—of children with working mothers.

Researchers state clearly that high quality child care has a positive impact on the social, emotional, cognitive, and physical development of all children. This is particularly true for at-risk families. Researchers and best professional practices have shown that there are identifiable features of child care settings that are associated with high quality care. These include a safe and healthy environment; caregivers who are nurturing and knowledgeable about children's development, and a stable presence in children's lives; and low numbers of children per caregiver to ensure that each child receives personal attention.

Child care shapes the way children think, learn, and behave for the rest of their lives. While quality child care promotes children's healthy developments and early learning, lower quality care can hinder their development and, ultimately, their success in school. When parents can't afford quality care and child care providers can't access help to improve their services, children suffer. Children in lower quality child care have delayed language and reading skills and are more aggressive toward other children.

Yet little public attention is being paid to the quality of child care experiences. Recent studies have found that much of the child care in the United States is poor to mediocre. One study found fully 40 percent of the rooms serving infants in child care centers to be of such poor quality as to jeopardize children's health, safety, or development.

State and local governments are responsible for the oversight of child care providers that operate in their state. Each state establishes its own child care standards, determining the areas that standards will cover and the specific measures against which provider compliance will be determined. Recent work by the General Accounting Office found a clear consensus about which standards appear to be good predictors of high quality child care. These standards focus on caregiver education and training, child-to-staff ratios, group size, and safety and health.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) helps states make child care more affordable for working parents and supports improvements in the quality of child care and after-school programs. Under the CCDBG, each state is able to set its own goals and priorities for the funds, and can fund a wide range of activities, including direct service, resource and referral, licensing and monitoring, grants and loans to help providers meet licensing standards, and funds to improve compensation.

The Child Care Quality Improvement Act of 1998 will enhance a state's ability to improve the quality of child care. The Child Care Quality Improvement Act increases the CCDBG and designates those funds for quality initiatives. Quality Improvement Grants would be available to states that establish quantifiable goals for child care improvements in six areas: increased caregiver training, expanded licensing standards, reduced numbers of unlicensed facilities, increased monitoring and enforcement, reduced caregiver turnover, and higher levels of facility accreditation. Quality Improvement Grant funds can be used for state and local activities that help realize state goals for improvement in each of those areas.

The Child Care Quality Improvement Act also establishes an Advisory Commission on Quality Child Care to examine issues affecting child care quality and develop and make recommendations for feasible goals and targets for state child care programs and national standards for quality of care. In addition, it requires the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct a consumer education campaign to promote informed child care choices.

The need for quality, affordable child care is a daily reality for millions of America's working families. Every child has incredible potential, and there is nothing more satisfying than seeing a child learn and develop. Parents need safe, reliable care for their children while they are at work. Children need quality early learning experiences that help them develop to their full potential and enter school ready to learn.

I urge my fellow Members of Congress to join me in support of the Child Care Quality Improvement Act of 1998. We must seize the opportunity to make an important investment in America's children by ensuring and improving the quality of child care.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF GENERAL DANIEL SMITH

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the memory of a great leader, General Daniel Smith, and to celebrate the 250th occasion of his birth. On October 17, 1998, he will be remembered for his contributions in the westward movement of our country's history at his home "Rock Castle" in Hendersonville, Tennessee.

General Daniel Smith was born in Stafford County, Virginia, in 1748, and educated at William and Mary University. In 1773, at the age of twenty-five, he was appointed deputy surveyor of Augusta County, thus beginning his career as a great leader.

After serving in a variety of different military and political offices for 12 years, General Daniel Smith emigrated with his family, in 1785, to the Cumberland settlement. Tennessee has been his home ever since.

General Daniel Smith in every way embodied the spirit and courage of the early frontiersman. In his military career, he fought for independence and supported the creation of the new United States. Politically, Smith realized the importance of states' rights. Some of his accomplishments include attending the convention to ratify the United States Constitution, making the first map of Tennessee, serving in the U.S. Senate from 1805-1809, and negotiating two treaties with the Cherokees.

General Daniel Smith made many contributions to the state of Tennessee and to our Nation. He was a true leader of his time, I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude to a fine leader, and honor him for all that he did for his country. He truly made the people of Tennessee proud.

THE WAXMAN-HATCH ACT OF 1984

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, fourteen years ago, Congress enacted the Drug Price Competition and Patent Term Restoration Act of 1984, better known as the Waxman-Hatch Act. As the Chair of the Subcommittee on Health and Environment, I was the law's primary sponsor in the House, and my friend Senator ORRIN HATCH of Utah was the primary sponsor in the other body.

I am very proud of the Act. Its success has truly exceeded my expectations. The Act balanced the interests of the brandname drug industry, which gained patent term extensions to restore time expended obtaining FDA approval, and the generic drug industry, which obtained clear and fair statutory standards for the timely approval of their products.

As a result, generic drugs have saved American consumers and the Federal government billions of dollars. Today, America has a uniquely thriving and competitive generic drug industry. At the same time, the brandname drug industry has prospered like never before, posting record profits while tripling its research and development spending in the past ten years.

One of the most significant changes under the 1984 law was the creation of an exemption from patent infringement for tests and other activities conducted for the purposes of obtaining FDA approval. The exemption was created to overturn the ruling in Roche versus Bolar, which held that uses of a patented drug to prepare a generic drug application to the FDA were infringing. Since its enactment, the courts have interpreted this exemption as applying to prescription drugs, biologic drugs, medical devices, as well as food and color additives.

Recently, a number of parties have raised issues they wish the Congress to consider regarding the Act and its operation. Among these is the impact of applying the Bolar exemption to the biotechnology industry. This is an issue which has evoked strong views on both sides. Certainly, Congress should understand all of the implications for the industry's competitiveness, medical research, drug prices and consumer access. Producing breakthrough medicines and enhancing our global competitiveness, the biotechnology industry is of critical importance to American consumers. Developing these products—and making them available and affordable to American consumers—is crucial.

The Congress should be fully aware of the current impact of the Waxman-Hatch Act. Its contributions have been significant. Examination of any suggested changes should be undertaken with care and a complete understanding of the consequences for all of the important interests served by the Act. After all, the reason the Act has succeeded in helping consumers is because it strikes a careful balance between promoting innovation and ensuring that consumers have timely access to affordable medicines.

With the Congress due to adjourn shortly, I think it is important to understand fully the

issues which have been raised concerning implementation of the Waxman-Hatch Act. I look forward to reviewing the positions of all interested parties. Congress must ensure that the Act's careful balance of interests is maintained by observing the Hippocratic admonition, "First, do no harm."

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE ALBRIGHT TO THE U.S.-RUSSIA BUSINESS COUNCIL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I commend to Members' attention an excellent speech on U.S. policy toward Russia given by Secretary Albright on October 2, 1998. Secretary Albright correctly stresses the importance of U.S.-Russian relations and the fact that Russia's evolution will be a long-term process. The Secretary rightly argues that, while Russia must respect basic laws of economics, solutions to Russia's problems will not work unless they have popular support. I applaud Secretary Albright for a very insightful speech.

SECRETARY OF STATE MADELEINE K. ALBRIGHT'S ADDRESS TO THE U.S.-RUSSIAN BUSINESS COUNCIL

Thank you Ambassador Strauss for that introduction. As our nation's first Ambassador to a democratic Russia, the experience, perspective and authority you bring to the subject at hand are truly unmatched. I am glad to see Gene Lawson here—he and I started our PhD's at Columbia on the same day.

And I'm very glad to see in this audience some of the old Russia hands who treated me to a stimulating dinner seminar two nights ago. Today they're going to hear me cribbing their ideas—shamelessly.

Ambassador Vorontsov, distinguished guests: I am happy to be in Chicago and delighted to address a group that shared President Clinton's conviction that what happens in Russia matters profoundly to our security and prosperity. Let me now invite you all to sit back, digest your lunch, and formulate some polite, easy questions to ask me after my speech.

When I think about the situation in Russia today, I can't help thinking about a story I first heard on one of my early visits to that country.

A train is going through Siberia when it runs out of track. In Lenin's day, the leadership says: "Our workers are strong and brave; they will keep building." Stalin says: "No, they're lazy; threaten to shoot them and then they will build." Krushchev says: "Russia is going forward, not backward, so we can use the rails we've passed over to finish the track ahead." Brezhnev says: "It's too much work; let's close the blinds and pretend we're moving." Gorbachev says: "Open the windows and let's see what happens."

Then President Yeltsin and the Russian people get the train going again. Except it's moving fast and he keeps changing engineers. And now there are two tracks ahead. One looks tempting, for it goes downhill; but it leads to the abyss. Only the perilous track through the mountains will get Russia to its destination.

As you can guess, that's an old story, but I made up the ending. And the Russians keep writing new ones themselves.

These are, to use the Russian expression, *smutnoye vremya*, troubled times. The Russian economy is expected to shrink significantly in the coming year. A hard winter lies ahead.

To many Russians, it may seem as if the promise of a better future has been betrayed once again. To many Americans, it may seem that the greatest opportunity of the post-Cold War era, building a genuine partnership with a stable, democratic Russia is now a more distant possibility.

Of course, this is not the first crisis of post-Soviet Russia. Tomorrow will mark the fifth anniversary of the tragic showdown between President Yeltsin and the Supreme Soviet. And it was only two years ago that Russians were expected to reject Yeltsin in Russia's presidential election.

Each time, there were people eager to declare that Russia's transition was over for good. Each time, some people were ready to substitute soundbite for serious analysis, by asking rhetorically: Who lost Russia?

But that has always been the wrong question. The drama of Russia's transformation from a dictatorship and an empire to a modern democratic state is far, far from over. We can not say that Russia has lost its ways when in fact it has just begun its journey. Nor can we say that Russia is ours to lose. We can help Russia make tough choices, but in the end Russia must choose what kind of country it is going to be.

The real question today is what will the new government of Prime Minister Primakov choose? Will it take sensible steps to stabilize the economy without triggering hyperinflation, a currency meltdown, a collapse of the banking system, or shortages of basic goods? Will it reconcile the political and moral imperative of meeting human needs with the imperative of economic revival? Will it recognize that, in fact, it cannot fulfill either one of these imperatives without fulfilling the other?

On the day he was confirmed by the Duma, Prime Minister Primakov told me that the answer to these questions was "yes." He also asked us to watch his actions and to wait until his team assembled.

I cannot yet say we are reassured. We have heard a lot of talk in recent days about printing new money, indexing wages, imposing price and capital controls, and restoring state management of parts of the economy. We can only wonder if some members of Primakov's team understand the basis arithmetic of the global economy.

So we cannot say with confidence that Russia will emerge from its difficulties any time soon. Nor should we assume the worst, for there are still plenty of people in Russia who will fight against turning back the clock.

A true and lasting transition to normalcy, democracy, and free markets in Russia is neither inevitable nor impossible. It is an open question, the subject of a continuing debate and struggle. That has been true ever since this great but wounded nation began to awake from its totalitarian nightmare and it will be true for years to come. That is why our policy must continue to be guided by patience, realism and perspective.

I want to talk today about the Administration's strategy for responding to both the challenge and the opportunity that Russia's transformation poses. I want to speak with you not only as Secretary of State, but as someone who has spent much of her life

studying and teaching about the societies that once fell on the far side of the Iron Curtain.

Over the years, my bookshelves filled with the literature of the Cold War, with books about the Soviet Communist party, about US-Soviet relations, about nuclear strategy. Nothing gives me greater pleasure than the knowledge that so many of them are now obsolete.

The books that still speak to us are those about Russian history. They tell a story of countless efforts to transform Russia, each leaving its mark, and yet each left unfinished.

Four hundred years ago, Peter the Great sought to open Russia to the West. Yet not till today has Russia had a chance to complete the journey it began when St. Petersburg first rose on the Neva. More than 80 years ago, the Russian monarchy was replaced not by a communist revolution but by a constitutional democracy, which collapsed before its hopes could be realized. A few years later, Stalin tried to move his country in a radically different direction. He failed, too; even his ruthless precision did not turn Russia into a permanent prison.

Today's democratic reformers cannot afford to leave their work half finished, because Russia cannot afford to be half free. But to beat the odds, they must still beat the legacy they inherited from the last failed effort to transform Russia. And to understand their task, we need to understand just how hard overcoming the legacy of communism has been and will be.

We need to remember that a short time ago, Russia was a country where enterprises competed to produce the biggest piles of junk; a country where the dollar was at once illegal and supreme; a country that did not care for its poor because it did not acknowledge their existence; a country where crime and graft were jealously guarded state monopolies; a country where school books derided the rule of law as "bourgeois legalism."

The task of rebuilding has been harder still because, unlike the Czechs and Poles and Balts, Russians have no living memory of political and economic freedom to guide them; they are creating something new, not regaining something they had before. What is more, precisely because the collapse of the Soviet system was remarkably peaceful, many responsible for the old order are now struggling over the shape of the new one.

Seen from this perspective, it is remarkable that Russia is as open to the world as it is today. It is remarkable that power is devolving from Moscow to the regions. It is remarkable that people who want to know what is going on inside Russia can call up today's online edition of the St. Petersburg Times or the New Siberia weekly or the Vladivostok News.

It is remarkable that the leaders of American business can gather here to discuss the stake in Russia's future that they share with millions of workers and investors in Russia.

And it is remarkable that Russia is becoming a functioning democracy, that its new government came into being because the President and the Parliament played by the rules of its post-Soviet constitution. That is not, to put it mildly, the way Russia's politics worked in the past, but it is the way most of the experts I've talked to expect it to be played in the future.

I will not downplay Russia's present crisis or suggest Russian reformers have made all the right choices. It's a troubling fact that many Russians have come to equate reform

with theft. There is a danger many will come to see political and economic freedom as just another Utopian promise that never comes true.

I am deeply concerned about what is happening in Russia, but I also agree with the motto that hangs in the office of our Ambassador to Russia, Jim Collins, which says, "Concern is not a policy."

My job as Secretary of State is not to describe the worst possible outcome in Russia or anywhere else. It is to devise policies that protect American interests and encourage the best possible outcome. That has been our objective ever since the Russian tricolor rose above the Kremlin in 1991. And while none of our policies should be exempt from scrutiny or criticism today, I believe it is a sound objective still.

Our policies towards Russia will continue to be guided by several fundamental principles.

The first principle is that our most important priority in dealing with Russia is to protect the safety of the American people. That is an interest we pursue no matter who is up or down in the Kremlin or which direction Russia is headed.

Our efforts have paid enormous dividends.

Today, there are no nuclear weapons in Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine. Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin have agreed on cuts to be made in the START III treaty that would reduce our nuclear arsenals by 80 percent from their Cold War peak. Russia has joined us in banning nuclear testing and in ratifying the Chemical Weapons Convention. Our experts have worked together to upgrade the security of nuclear weaponry and materials.

Today, 75 percent of our assistance dollars to Russia are devoted to programs that diminish the threat of nuclear war and the danger that weapons of mass destruction will fall into the wrong hands. Just last Week, our President announced a program to help scientists and workers in Russia close nuclear sites, start commercial, non-military ventures, so that they are not tempted to sell their expertise to those who wish us harm.

Today, there are no Russian troops in the Baltic states. Instead, Russian troops are serving with ours in Bosnia. Russian officers are working with our allies at NATO headquarters. Our diplomats have been working together to bring peace to the Caucasus and to Kosovo.

Yevgeniy Primakov and I worked closely together when he was foreign minister. We each came to see the other as a forceful, straight-talking advocate of a major power's national interests. We have been able to advance our cooperation where our interests converge and to manage our differences honestly and constructively.

The question now is whether that cooperation can continue. There are many voices in Russia who want to shift the emphasis in Russia's interaction with America and our allies from one of partnership to one of assertiveness, opposition and defiance for its own sake.

If that happens, it would be a double disaster for Russia. First, because our ability to help Russians help themselves will go from being merely very, very difficult to being absolutely impossible. Second, because a shift of that kind some are advocating in Russian foreign policy would be contrary to Russia's own interests.

After all Russia needs an effective non-proliferation regime—and it does need to see that nations like Iran do not acquire nuclear weapons or missiles that can hit its territory. Russia needs strategic arms reduction

and a treaty limiting conventional arms in Europe. Russia needs peace in the Balkans and an end to conflict on its borders. Russia needs good relations with NATO. Russia needs neighbors in central Europe and the New Independent States that are secure, thriving models of market reform—for in a global economy success and confidence are as contagious as failure and panic.

Above all, Russia needs to project a preference for cooperation to its partners in trade and investment around the world. The confrontational policies that did Russia no lasting good even in the nuclear age are certainly not going to advance its interests in the information age.

Fortunately, in the last few weeks, we have welcomed signs that the Russian leadership continues to see, as do we, that there is a basis in mutual benefit for cooperative U.S.-Russians relations. Just last week, for example, Russia joined us in the UN Security Council to support a resolution under the peace enforcement provisions of the UN Charter demanding an end to the Serbian offensive in Kosovo. We have a lot of hard work to do in the coming days to see Milosevic gets the message.

I spoke to Foreign Minister Ivanov this morning about the atrocities of recent days, about the need to see that Milosevic understands our determination. We're continuing to work with Russia throughout this crisis, but let me be clear: if at the end of the day we disagree about whether force has to be used, the United States and its allies must be prepared to act.

Russian ratification of the START II treaty would further confirm this positive trend. Prime Minister Primakov has said this will be a priority. His government has, by recent standards, unprecedented support in the Duma and therefore an unprecedented opportunity to get this done.

At the same time, we need to recognize that the cash-strapped Russian government is already hard pressed to slice apart missiles, destroy chemical weapons stocks, and meet the costs of other obligations. Over the long haul, arms control saves Russia money; but in the short run, it carries costs we and our partners must be ready to help Russia bear—not out of charity, but because our national interests demand it. That's why it's so important that Congress voted to increase this year's Nunn-Lugar funding to \$440 million.

The second principle guiding our policy is that we also have an interest in standing by those Russians who are struggling to build a more open and prosperous society. As President Clinton made clear at the Moscow summit, we will continue to do that in every way we can.

At the same time, we should acknowledge that helping Russia will probably be harder for some time. And the best way to help Russia now is not necessarily to send more money.

Much of the progress Russia has made in the last seven years has come with the support of international institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank. These institutions helped Russia to conquer hyper-inflation, to liberalize prices and to make the ruble convertible. They pressed policies designed to encourage competition and discourage corruption.

At the same time, more big bailouts are not by themselves going to restore investor confidence in Russia. Nor will they help the Russian economy unless the Russian government is committed to sound fiscal and monetary policies.

Foreign funds should continue to be used to help Russia pursue credible reforms, but not to help delay them. They should be used to support a policy of tax reform, not to make up for tax revenues the government is unable or unwilling to collect. They should be used to support a program that strengthens banks lending money to entrepreneurs, not banks set up to bet on current fluctuations. They should be used to support policies that help the neediest Russians, not that enrich off-shore bank accounts.

In the long run, the gap between Russia's needs and its resources must be met not by foreign bailouts but by foreign investment. Furthermore, what will truly help Russia now is not more people betting on its T-Bills, but more people betting on its factories, oil fields, and people.

We need to remember that Russia has tremendous inherent wealth. Yet it has only attracted a trickle of outside investment where there should have been a bonanza. Had the conditions been right, it is estimated that investors could have pumped more than \$50 billion into Russia's oil and gas sector alone. As it was, in 1997 energy investment didn't even reach \$2 billion.

Just think how much could have been done if investment on this scale had been coming into Russia from the very beginning of the 90's. Those who blocked it have a lot of explaining to do to their people.

One of the obstacles has been Russia's inability to approve adequate legislation on production sharing agreements, and to create a stable, predictable tax system, which would create an environment for attracting investment.

A related obstacle has been the sense among many Russians that accepting foreign investment means selling their country. President Clinton and I have been making the case that this is a dangerously short sighted view. We have pointed out that foreign investment has fueled growth in every thriving emerging economy from Latin America to central Europe, that it helped build America in the 19th century, and that attracting foreign capital to America is one of our highest priorities today.

By welcoming long-term, committed capital, Russia is not giving away its national patrimony; it is gaining jobs, growth and tax revenues. It is gaining advances in technology that will allow it to market its resources at competitive prices. It is gaining a corporate culture that will help it to replace robber barons with responsible stewards of its national treasure. It is gaining investors who will not fly home or move their money to Switzerland at the first sign of trouble. I gather that some of those who are beginning to understand all this include Russia's governors—who see, like our own governors, how much foreign investment can do for them.

Let me acknowledge the many members of the US business community who have had the guts to hang in there despite all the difficulties you have suffered and uncertainty you have faced. I thank you all for that.

As long as the Russian government is willing to play by global rules, foreign governments and institutions will help it to weather tough times. And whatever the policies of the government, we will try to support programs that help the Russian people and advance our shared interest in democracy.

In response to the current crisis in Russia, we have been re-examining all our assistance programs, retargeting money where it can be used effectively to support economic and democratic reform. We will increase our support for small business and the independent

media, and try to bring a much larger number of Russian students, politicians, and professionals to live and learn in America.

And we intend to launch a lifeline to non-governmental organizations whose funds have been frozen in Russia's banking crisis.

Precisely because there are troubled times in Russia, these programs are needed today more than ever. They are in our nation's interest and they support the interest of the business community. We asked the Congress to increase our funding for 1999, and we need your support now, before this year's session ends, to make that happen. This is no time to cut programs that have had such an important payoff for us.

A third principle we need to keep in mind is that the solutions to Russia's problems will not stick unless they have popular legitimacy within Russia.

I do not want to suggest that there is any uniquely Russian way to prosperity. If the Russian government prints too many rubles, there is nothing inherent in Russian culture, nothing imprinted in the Russian character, that will prevent inflation from crushing its people's dreams. The laws of economics may work in mysterious ways, but they do not vary from culture to culture any more than the laws of physics.

But I do believe that even as we urge what is right, we must not treat Russia as a ward of the international community. Russia is too big, and too proud, for that. The policies we would like the Russian government to pursue have to be worked out democratically, with the support and understanding of the Russian people, or they are going to fail.

This means we need to be patient with the workings of the democratic process in Russia. Under the best circumstances, there will be compromises between economic orthodoxy and political reality. After all, democracy is not rule by economist-kings. It is a system that allows pragmatic politicians to build a consensus for policies that cause short-term pain.

It also means we should not start each day by taking a census of reformers in the Kremlin or hold our breath every time there is a leadership change. We should be interested in policies, not personalities.

In this respect, it is a good thing that Russia now has a government with a mandate from both the Parliament and the President. It is a good thing that Communists and Agrarians in official positions have to face voters with the results of what they do. They'll learn they have to do more than just complain and denounce. It is a good thing that Russia will hold parliamentary elections next year and presidential elections in the year 2000. Far from fearing the outcome, we should look forward to what should be the first peaceful, democratic transfer of power in Russia's history.

The historian James Billington has written that many times in their history, "Russians have sought to acquire the end products of other civilizations without the intervening process of slow growth and inner understanding." Today's reformers do not have much time to go through that process. For in today's global marketplace, Russia will be vulnerable to external shocks as long as basic market reforms remain incomplete.

Russia's transition to true freedom, stability and prosperity will take time, indeed it must be lasting and genuine. Meanwhile, we need to defend our interests and speak clearly about the choices we hope Russia will make. And we must be ready to stick with this effort for the long haul.

From the beginning of Russia's incredible journey toward freedom, I've tried not to be

too euphoric when things are going well, or too discouraged when things are going badly. Everything I know about transition from communism to democracy teaches me to be a short-term realist when it comes to Russia. But it also teaches me to be a long-term optimist.

This period is different from all the other periods of change and reform in Russia's history in one important way. Unlike the Peter the Great's time, Russia is not seeking to enter a Europe of absolute monarchies in perpetual conflict. Unlike in 1917, it does not need to escape from a Europe engulfed in the senseless slaughter of a total war.

Yesterday, Europe was organized around alliances of countries that knew what they were against. Today, the rest of Europe and much of the world is coming together around a consensus for open markets, for cleaner government, for greater tolerance and peace. In the last 20th century, the forces that pull Russia toward integration, and that counteract the autarkic, self-isolating forces within Russian itself—are more powerful than at any time in history.

It is our job—because it is in our interest—to manage the aftermath of the Soviet Empire's disintegration, to help Russia integrate into the community of which we are a part, and eventually to help Russia thrive, not just muddle along. And that means remaining steady in defense of our principles, interests, and objectives. And it means standing with Russia as it moves forward—as long as it is moving on the right track.

I will continue to dedicate my best efforts to this hard-headed, principled enterprise, and I solicit yours as well.

Thank you very much.

CONGRATULATIONS TO AMARTYA SEN

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my congratulations to Amartya Sen who has been awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Science for his work on human rights, poverty and inequality.

The Indian-born Professor Sen found an academically rigorous way to examine the impact that social policy choices have on rich and poor alike. His ground-breaking work on the 1943 Bengal famine has spawned extensive academic work on social choice and its economic consequences. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences noted that Professor Sen's research had "restored an ethnical dimension to the discussion of vital economic problems." Professor Sen himself said "I believe that economic analysis has something to contribute to substantive ethics in the world in which we live."

Professor Sen was also influential in how international organizations deal with food crises. His 1981 book "Poverty and Famine" demonstrated that famine was an avoidable economic and political catastrophe and not just a consequence of nature. The United Nations drew heavily on Professor Sen's work in creating the U.N. Development Index which quantifies the quality of life in different countries by looking at such factors as longevity

and school enrollment rather than simply examining per capita income.

Professor Sen has restored a much needed discussion of values to the study of economics. His work can help us all understand the social consequences of economic choices and reminds us all that ultimately the quality of life is measured by more acquisitions.

Mr. Speaker, as the new co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Professor Sen for a lifetime of significant contributions to the study of economics and for being awarded the Nobel Prize.

COMMEMORATING PHILADELPHIA CORPORATION FOR AGING'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Philadelphia Corporation for Aging as it marks its 25th anniversary of making quality of life a reality for senior citizens in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Corporation for Aging (PCA) is the largest of the Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs) in Pennsylvania, employing over 400 people. It has the distinction of being the fourth largest AAA in the country. Funded in part through the Pennsylvania Department of Aging and the federal Older Americans Act, PCA serves over 70,000 older Philadelphians each year through an umbrella of services designed to recognize the dignity of all older people while it respects their racial, religious, sexual and cultural differences.

From the onset, PCA's mission has been to improve the quality of life for older and disabled Philadelphians. It assists these individuals in achieving maximum levels of health, independence and productivity. Now, 25 years later, PCA can take pride in knowing it successfully meets its goals of addressing the changing needs of the community it serves. Whether it is its successful Senior Helpline, an extensive telephone information and referral service, or its Language Line, which addresses the language barriers of the many ethnic groups that make up a major city, PCA is always striving to do all it can for its unique clientele. In the summer, the successful Heatline is activated, sending volunteers to address heat stress issues with seniors, ensuring their health and safety.

In addition to these services, PCA operates approximately 50 multi-purpose senior community centers and satellite meal sites throughout the city, providing counseling, education, health promotion, a healthy meal and social interaction with those individuals over 60 years of age. PCA also offers transportation assistance, legal services, employment programs, companion programs and long-term care access to help our older citizens cope with many of the specific needs of the aging community.

Mr. Speaker, Pennsylvania is the second "grayist" state in the country and over 19 per-

cent of Philadelphia's population is over 60 years of age. In my district alone, over 100,000 people are over age 65, making the Third Congressional District the 20th largest senior population in the country. As a result of serving such a large senior citizen constituency, I have the opportunity to see and hear the specific needs of our older residents and I see firsthand what an organization like PCA does to improve the quality of life for those over age 60.

As medical advances enable people to live longer lives we, as a society, must be better able to handle the medical, housing, and social challenges experienced by our aging community. PCA is one of the key agencies working to help individuals and their families cope with those challenges and, as a result, serves as a vital link to our aging population.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to pay tribute to PCA's President, Rodney D. Williams, for his 25 years of leadership and service excellence. Under his leadership, PCA has proudly improved the quality of life for all older people in Philadelphia. I ask my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the valuable work performed by PCA and its staff and wish them many more years of success.

HONORING THE NORWOOD NEWS

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak about community newspapers, their value to the neighborhoods they serve and their function in unifying a community. Specifically I am speaking about a wonderful and dedicated community newspaper in my district—the Norwood News.

This newspaper was founded ten years ago by the Moshulu Preservation Corporation to help make Norwood a better place and to fill a void—no newspaper was being published in the neighborhood.

From its first edition it has fulfilled that mission. The front page story that day was about a sewer reconstruction project gone awry and which has led to the destruction of a line of magnificent trees.

In the intervening decade the paper has evolved in design and grown in content but has maintained one constant—to do stories about the community and to give the community a path of action. When necessary, the Norwood News dedicates large segments of its edition to stories having a significant impact in the community—more space than a daily newspaper could afford to give. Remarkably, it is able to accomplish its great work as a not-for-profit newspaper because the neighborhood cannot sustain a paper which requires a profit.

The spirit of a free press, so necessary to freedom and democracy, lives in the Norwood News. It carries on the grassroots tradition of bringing local information to people so they can make informed decisions. I congratulate the Norwood News on its tenth anniversary and look forward to reading the newspaper for many more years.

HEALTH PROFESSIONS EDUCATION
PARTNERSHIPS ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1998

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1754, the Health Professions Education Partnerships Act of 1998. This measure reauthorizes the health professions and nursing training and education programs contained within titles VII and VIII of the Public Health Service Act. S. 1754 is a bipartisan effort to strengthen these critical programs—which do so much to provide a workforce that is targeted to address the Nation's critical health care needs.

Among the programs reauthorized by this legislation are the: Minority Centers of Excellence Program; Exceptional Financial Need Scholarships; Faculty Loan Repayment Program; Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students and the Office of Minority Health at the Department of Health and Human Services. These and other critical programs provide valuable institutionally-based training opportunities for health professions students in primary care as well as individual grant and scholarship support for disadvantaged health professions students.

Mr. Speaker, while every racial and ethnic group experiences some health disparity, African Americans and other underserved Americans continue to suffer with disproportionately higher rates of death and disease. In recent years, we have seen unprecedented advances in biomedical research, the diagnosis of disease and the delivery of health care services. However, the African American community and other communities of color have not fully nor equally benefited from these new discoveries. In fact, African Americans and other minorities continue to face historical barriers to good health, including the lack of access to quality health care.

More than a decade after the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services' 1985 Task Force Report on Black and Minority Health, African Americans continue to: suffer with disproportionate rates of cancer, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, stroke and HIV/AIDS; experience a rate of infant mortality that is twice that of whites; live shorter lives than the general population and endure 70,000 excess deaths every year. This health crisis is further exacerbated by the severe underrepresentation of minorities in the health professions, the fact that there has been very little growth in the number of minority medical school matriculants and by current efforts to roll back affirmative action.

While recent reports predict a general oversupply of physicians and other health care providers, this is not the case where minority health care professionals are concerned. For example, while African Americans and Hispanic Americans comprise 13 percent and 11 percent of the United States population, they represent only 3.2 percent and 4.4 percent of the Nation's practicing physicians. This is significant because studies show that minority health professionals are more likely to serve in

underserved communities, providing a disproportionate amount of care to the most vulnerable among us—the poor and the underserved.

It is for these reasons that I urge my colleagues to support S. 1754. The Health Professions Education Partnerships Act health is an absolutely essential link to helping the Nation to effectively address the shocking disparities in the status of minority health.

Vote "yes" on S. 1754.

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS
SHARRARD—1998 INSTITUTE FOR
HUMAN RELATIONS AWARD WINNER**HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Thomas E. Sharrard, this year's recipient of the American Jewish Committee's Institute for Human Relations Award.

The American Jewish Committee, which was formed in 1906, promotes research and programs which combat all forms of bigotry and discrimination. The group also works to promote human rights and advocates public policy positions rooted in American democratic values.

The Institute for Human Relations Award is being given to Tom Sharrard in recognition of his outstanding contributions to our community. Tom is probably best known as the hard working and innovative president of Time Warner Cable's Milwaukee Division. But equally impressive are his civic and philanthropic accomplishments and activities.

Despite his busy schedule, Tom finds time to be involved with a number of community organizations, such as the Greater Milwaukee Committee, the Boys and Girls Club of Greater Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Public Library Foundation, and the Betty Brinn Children's Museum. He also serves on the advisory committee for the Artist Series at the Pabst and the Alliance for Future Transit, and is a member of both the Wisconsin Cable Association and the National Cable Television Association.

In the true spirit of the Institute for Human Relations Award, Tom Sharrard has regularly crusaded for opportunities for women and other under-represented groups in the cable television industry. In fact, Tom was recently awarded the Wisconsin Governor's Glass Ceiling Award, which recognizes efforts to achieve equity and fairness in the workplace.

And so it is with great pleasure that I join with Tom Sharrard's many business associates, family and friends in congratulating him on receiving the 1998 Institute for Human Relations Award, deserved honor. May our community continue to reap the benefits of Tom's compassion and commitment for many years to come.

TRIBUTE TO RONALD L.
SCHEINMAN**HON. BRAD SHERMAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Ronald L. Scheinman, Esq. for his service as Chairman of the Board of the Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging for the past two years. President Kennedy said, "Change is the law of life. And those who look only to the past or present are certain to miss the future." During his tenure, Ron has worked diligently with the Board of Directors and senior managers to reshape the Jewish Home to prepare it to meet the many challenges facing the health care industry.

Under Ron's leadership, they conducted and completed a Capital Campaign Planning and Feasibility Study and implemented a strategic planning process to determine the future development of the Jewish Home. He recruited a new development director to enhance the organization's fundraising abilities. He has organizationally streamlined the Jewish Home by restructuring the Board of Directors, reducing their size, reducing the size of the executive committee and revising their bylaws. These important implementations have improved the Jewish Home's overall efficiency and effectiveness.

Ronald Scheinman's vision for the future of the Jewish Home for the Aging has transformed the Home into a present-day reality that is providing a very important service to many of Los Angeles' Jewish senior citizens. Ron has helped to ensure that the Home will continue to provide quality care to a growing and often neglected portion of our population.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Mr. Ronald L. Scheinman, Esq. for his service to the Jewish Community as Chairman of the Board of the Los Angeles Jewish Home for the Aging.

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES DIGGS
JR.: A LEADER IN THE STRUGGLE
FOR JUSTICE**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, my family and I were saddened to learn of the death of my longtime friend and former colleague, Congressman Charles Diggs Jr., the first African American elected to Congress from Michigan. Congressman Diggs paved the way for an entire generation of African American political leaders, not just in his home state, but throughout the nation. When I first arrived in Washington in 1965, Congressman Diggs had been there 10 years and had earned a well deserved reputation as a fearless fighter for justice for poor and oppressed people. In my early days in Congress, he helped me find my way through the maze of Washington politics. I knew I could rely on him for sound advice.

Congressman Diggs was not afraid to speak the truth. During his tenure in Congress, his

was a resounding voice for millions of African Americans whose words were muted and whose dreams were bruised by the cruel forces of discrimination and intimidation. In matters of international affairs, he was the first member of Congress to promote Africa as a key part of the U.S. foreign agenda, and he was chair of the House Subcommittee on African Affairs. He was also a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus, as was I.

For Detroiters, the name Diggs has a particular resonance. Congressman Diggs' parents were community activists who operated a funeral home that gave proper funerals to generations of Detroit residents, even when the grieving families were short on funds. On a more personal note, the Diggs family and the Conyers family have known each other for more than half a century. Charlie Diggs and I learned early on that we all have a responsibility to carry the banner for justice and equality. He never forgot that lesson, and he remained convinced of the limitless potential of Detroit and Detroiters.

I am proud to have served with him.

My entire family extends its deepest sympathies to the Diggs family. Our city and our country have lost another brave warrior in the struggle for freedom.

[From the Michigan Chronicle, Sept. 2-8, 1998.]

LIFE AND TIMES OF CONGRESSMAN CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.

Detroit lost another link to its historic past with the death of Charles C. Diggs, Jr. in West Virginia.

He was 75.

Federal Judge Anna Diggs Taylor, the congressman's former wife, said, "I am much saddened by the news. He was a great man with great strengths and weaknesses as well."

"I hope he will be remembered for his many gifts and for consistently fighting the good fight on behalf of his people through lonely and dangerous times," she continued.

Michigan's first Black congressman and the founder of the Congressional Black Caucus, Diggs was the heir to a family political dynasty in local politics and a leading advocate in Washington, D.C. for civil rights and African affairs during his 25 years in Congress.

Following in the footsteps of his father, Charles Diggs, Sr., Michigan's first Black Democratic state senator, Diggs, Jr. was the youngest elected member of the Michigan Senate in 1950. He made an unsuccessful run for Detroit City Council in 1953 before successfully running against 14-year incumbent Congressman George O'Brien in 1954.

Diggs took office in 1955 as the representative for Detroit's 13th Congressional District. He immediately received national notoriety during the infamous Emmett Till murder trial in Mississippi. After several White defendants were acquitted in the murder of the 14-year-old, Diggs spoke around the country about the case.

Diggs made his greatest contributions as a member of Congress and later chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Among his notable crusades were Support of home rule for Washington, D.C. creation of the Congressional Black Caucus in 1969, helping to found TransAfrica, a think-tank on African and Caribbean affairs, founding the National Black Political Convention in Gary, Ind., authoring legislation preserving the Frederick Douglass Home in Anacostia.

In 1978, Diggs was charged with padding his congressional staff payroll, but was reelected by Detroit voters. In 1980, he resigned from office after being convicted of crimes related to those charges.

He then donated more than 1,000 boxes of his personal papers to the Moorland-Springarn Collection on the Howard University Campus. In the later years of his life, Diggs practiced mortuary science in Virginia, Michigan and Ohio.

Following Diggs' departure from Congress, the late Judge George Crockett became the 13th District Representative, followed by Barbara Rose Collins. Carolyn Cheeks Kilpatrick is the current congressperson.

Charles C. Diggs Jr. was born Dec. 2, 1922 in Detroit, the only child of his late parents, Charles C. Diggs Sr. and Mayne E. Jones. The Diggs seniors were morticians, pioneers in business, public servants and community activists. Diggs Sr. was elected in 1936 as Michigan's first Black Democratic state senator. The first Black state senator had been Republican Atty. Charles Roxborough, elected for a two-year term in 1932, but he did not seek reelection after serving until 1934.

Sen. Diggs headed the Michigan Federated Democratic League in Detroit which was considered the largest organized force of African Americans in the state. He was acknowledged to be the period's most outstanding politician and was particularly noted for authoring Michigan's reverently innovative law prohibiting racial or related discrimination in public-service places; the "Diggs Law," as it was named, was enacted in 1937. His son, Charles C. Diggs Jr. graduated from Miller High School in 1940 as president of his class and third speaker on its champion debating team coached by English professor Alvin Loving. From September 1940 to June 1942, he attended the University of Michigan and won the institution's coveted oratorical championship in 1941.

When World War II started in 1942 he sought admission at Detroit's Navy recruiting office, but was rejected, allegedly for "poor eyesight." Of course, his eyesight was sufficient, but he was denied admission because the Navy was segregated, like the rest of the armed services in those days. Opportunities for Blacks were limited to menial tasks, for which he was obviously over-qualified.

Moreover, since Diggs, Sr. was a Michigan state senator and a militant activist, the Navy feared public criticism would result. However, Diggs Jr. was drafted in April 1943 after one semester during his third college year which began in September 1942 at historically Black Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Following his basic training as a private at Kearns Field, Salt Lake City, Utah, he was sent to the Army administration school, Atlanta University in Georgia. After graduating there, where he and his roommate were top of their class, he was promoted to private first class and reassigned to the third EAUTC Headquarters, Tampa, Fla. Shortly after, he was sent to another military administration school in South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota and was promoted to corporal. Upon graduation, he was returned to the third EAUTC. He was subsequently elevated to buck-sergeant, and three months later he was appointed to the Army Air Force Officer Candidate School, Miami Beach. Upon graduation there as a second lieutenant, he was reassigned to the famed Black Army Air Force Base at Tuskegee, Ala. When World War II ended,

Diggs was honorably released from active duty in June 1945, and he returned to Detroit.

He then attended and graduated from Wayne State University's College of Mortuary Science in June 1946 and became general manager of the House of Diggs, Michigan's largest funeral business, founded in 1921. Succeeding his father, Diggs Jr. subsequently became president of the metropolitan Funeral System, Michigan's only burial insurance company. It then became Detroit Metropolitan Mutual Insurance Co., which later combined with Mammoth Life in Louisville, Ky. Mammoth has since merged with Atlanta Life in Georgia and is currently the largest Black-owned insurance company in the United States.

In September 1950, Diggs, Jr. enrolled at the Detroit College of Law as a night student, but after only one semester he was elected as the youngest member of the Michigan State Senate, and served two terms. He successfully sponsored Michigan's first Fair Employment Practices Law, establishing the Fair Employment Practices Commission to eliminate racial and related discrimination in Michigan public or private. He also sponsored legislation legalizing DNA blood tests to determine a child's rightful paternity/maternity link, and Michigan became the pioneer state to enact this statute. He then dropped out of law school as driving 85 miles each way to and from Detroit four days a week became too burdensome for his additional legislative and constituency obligations.

In 1953, as a second term state senator, he ran for the Detroit City Council, a city-wide, non-partisan election never before won by a Black candidate; he was marginally defeated by a White female. However, his unprecedented showing is widely credited for generating the momentum which four years later contributed substantially to the successful election of Atty. William T. Patrick Jr. as the city's first African American member of the council.

Nevertheless, because of the strong voter support Diggs received in the 13th Congressional District in his referenced bid in 1953 for the council, he challenged the 14-year incumbent Congressman George O'Brien the next year in 1954. Diggs overwhelmingly defeated O'Brien three-to-one in that Democratic primary becoming Michigan's first Black member of the U.S. House of Representatives where he served with distinction until his retirement in 1980.

THE EMMETT TILL CASE

In 1955 as a freshman congressman he was propelled across the international scene by his attendance at the infamous Emmett Till kidnap/murder trial in Mississippi, next to Issaquena County where his father was born and his grandfather, Rev. James J. Diggs, founded the Woodland Baptist Church, in the late 1800s. It still stands, a permanent reminder of his many achievements including service as a Baptist minister missionary to Liberia in Africa.

The egregious miscarriage of justice which acquitted the White male defendants who committed violent crimes against that 14-year-old teenager who dared not conform with Mississippi's racial standards focused global attention on the worst plight of Black America.

After Diggs' attendance at the trial, as always replayed in old films on TV, particularly during Black History Month each year, the NAACP got him to speak throughout the U.S. about the victimization of Emmett Till, to inspire support for corrective federal/state/local civil rights laws and customs.

HE LEFT HIS MARK ON WASHINGTON

During his first four years in Washington (1955-59), Diggs was assigned to the House Veterans' Affairs Committee.

In 1959 President Eisenhower sent Diggs on a mission, in the PAC-AF Command from Hawaii to the Philippines plus other Pacific islands and Japan to report on minority conditions in those areas of the U.S. Armed Forces. He was accompanied by Lt. Colonel "Chapple" James, with whom he had been stationed at the Black American Army Air Field Headquarters (Tuskegee, Ala.) and who later became our first Black 4-Star General in the Air Force.

Diggs' comprehensive report, supported by extensive interviews and on-site investigations, caused the creation of an Armed Forces Commission to address segregation and discrimination within the command. This commission was continued in 1961 under the next president, John F. Kennedy, whom Congressman Diggs had strongly supported in the 1960 general federal elections.

Additionally, during his first four years in the U.S. House of Representatives, Diggs also served on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (now House Resources). His ardent advocacy of statehood legislation was one of the prime subjects under its jurisdiction. Focus was on the Hawaii/Alaska proposals, which in 1959 established Democratic Hawaii and Republican Alaska as the 49/50th states in the union.

As chairman of the D.C. committee, Diggs sponsored legislation authorizing preservation of the Frederick Douglas Home in Anacostia, Southeast D.C., by having it designated a national historical site within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Interior Department. This designation replaced its previous benefactor, Dr. Rosa Cragg of Detroit and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, under whose aegis the Douglass Home unfortunately had languished, principally because of the latter's limited resources and those of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association Inc.

In 1959 Diggs also became the first Black member of Congress appointed to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He had sought this assignment after his selection in 1957 by President Eisenhower, to be part of the U.S. Delegation to the Independence of Ghana in West Africa. The delegation, headed by vice president Richard Nixon, had been flown there on a "prop-ship" through a midway island refuel stop, since this was before the "jet-propulsion" age.

The prime Foreign Affairs Committee consideration during his first two years was to authorize establishment of the Peace Corps. Given Diggs' enhanced African interest following referenced mission to Ghana, he knew how important the Peace Corps would be in furthering numerous developments on that ancient colonized continent. This prompted him to be one of the committee's strongest and most respected advocates of the Corps. Subsequent positive activities of Peace Corps Volunteers (PCVs) fully justified his continued, invaluable support.

Upon his request he was also appointed, in 1959, to the insignificant subcommittee on Africa, which he immediately stimulated. In 1969, a decade thereafter, he rose to its chairmanship and maintained historic levels of the committee's activation until his retirement in 1980. Based on his extensive travels abroad plus meetings with African leaders and elsewhere regarding African policies, plus his unmatched official hearings, Diggs became one of our nation's leading spokespersons on this subject.

TRANSAFRICA, America's premier think-tank on African and Caribbean issues, was founded in Diggs' office where its current executive director, Randall Robinson, was Diggs' administrative assistant.

In 1969-70 Diggs founded and became the first chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus. William L. Clay, one of the important players in Congress and author of the book, "Just Permanent Interests," is the senior member of the Missouri Congressional Delegation and a founding member of the Congressional Black Caucus. Inside the book, he states, "Charlie: We would not have made so much progress in the caucus had it not been for your leadership, signed Bill, 9/24/92." In 1971 Diggs served as a full delegate to the United Nation's general assembly while George Bush, with whom he had served in the House, was the Delegation's ambassador before he became president of the United States. Congressman Ed Derwinski (R-Ill) was another appointed full delegate and he later became the first secretary of the Veterans Administration.

In addition to his one semester at Fisk University, Nashville (1942-43) then being drafted into the U.S. Armed Services, there have been only two other Congressmen, Bill Dawson (D-Ill.) and John Lewis (D-Ga.) who have been to that college. Diggs also has a mortuary science degree from Wayne State University, was the sole principal proprietor mortician in the Metropolitan Tri-State area of Maryland, Washington, D.C. and Virginia, and was a Howard University graduate. He also holds honorary doctor of law degrees from Ohio's Wilberforce University and Central State College, North Carolina's Agricultural and Technical State University and the University of the District of Columbia.

He is survived by his wife, Darlene Diggs of Mississippi; six children, Charles C. Diggs III, Denise Taylor Diggs, Alexis Robinson Diggs, Douglass Diggs, Carla Mathis Diggs, Cindy Carter Diggs, and 12 grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO CLEVELAND AMORY

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Congressional Friends of Animals, I'd like to pay tribute to a very special constituent of mine. Cleveland Amory, noted author and founder of The Fund for Animals, died at his home in New York City on Wednesday night. Mr. Amory devoted the last 31 years of his life to "speaking for those who can't" as the unpaid President of The Fund for Animals. In his years at the helm of this national animal protection group, he has imprinted millions in our society with the notion that we should treat animals with both decency and dignity.

During three decades of advocacy for animals, Mr. Amory and his group led the way in dramatic rescues of animals all over the country. He airlifted hundreds of wild burros from the Grand Canyon who were destined to be shot by the National Park Service. They joined thousands of other animals, all snatched out of harm's way by Mr. Amory, at his Black Beauty Ranch animal sanctuary in Texas.

Black Beauty Ranch now stretches over 1,000 acres and will serve as the final resting

place for a man who was known as the grandfather of the animal protection community. The world needs more people like Cleveland Amory and I hope his legacy of compassion will continue to live on.

HONORING REGINALD F. MARRA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to speak in praise of a man who has served with distinction in the Yonkers school system for 35 years—Reginald F. Marra. He started in 1963 as an Industrial Arts teacher at Yonkers High School and has recently retired as Superintendent of the state's fourth largest school district with 24,000 students and a quarter of a billion dollar operating budget.

His career has been one of increasing responsibility. His second position was as guidance counselor. In 1970 he was named Administrative Assistant, two years later he was named Assistant Principal and in 1973 Principal of Commerce Middle School.

A year later he went to Saunders Trades and Technical High School where, drawing on his experience, he established innovative programs to assure significant employment opportunities for his students.

In 1984 he became Director of Occupational Education and served as a Special Assistant to the Superintendent in 1986. From 1987 until 1993 he was Deputy Superintendent and that year he was named Superintendent.

He has worked tirelessly to redesign the school system in the areas of curriculum, standards, goals and accountability. Among his many accomplishments, he increased the use of computer networks, established community, university and business partnerships within each school to expand student opportunities, worked with the professional staff to improve morale and make the district competitive in attracting and retaining professional staff.

Reginald Marra has earned the respect and thanks of the City of Yonkers, its students, past, present and to come, and their parents. I am proud to join them in this salute.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent yesterday, Wednesday, October 14, 1998, and as a result, missed rollcall votes 530 and 531. Had I been present, I would have voted no on rollcall vote 530 and yes on rollcall 531.

IN HONOR OF PATTY S. BRYANT

HON. ANNE M. NORTHUP

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mrs. NORTHUP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize Patty S. Bryant, a teacher at Pleasure Ridge Park High School in my district of Louisville, Kentucky. Ms. Bryant will be honored with the First Place National Award for Teaching Economics by the National Council on Economic Education at its conference here in Washington, DC, tomorrow.

The National Awards program recognizes outstanding, innovative, economic education teaching practices, stimulating improvements in the teaching of economics and providing examples of innovative teaching practices for replication in classrooms around the country. The goal is to increase student economic understanding as a result of enhanced teaching practices.

The National Council on Economic Education is a unique nonprofit partnership of leaders in education, business and labor devoted to helping youngsters learn to think and function in a changing global economy.

The shocking reality is that high school and college students know little about how the economic system works and what they need to know to work successfully in it. The price of economic illiteracy is young people who are unfamiliar with the basics of saving, investing, the uses of money and credit and adults who are more likely to have money problems, career problems and credit problems and less likely to make informed decisions as citizens and voters.

To combat economic illiteracy, the National Council on Economic Education developed a vast network of state councils and university-based centers, teaching approximately 120,000 teachers who, in turn, teach basic economics to over seven million students.

Ms. Bryant is being recognized for her program, "The Cost of War." This model applies economics instruction to her world civilization class. Because economics influences world events, this curriculum instills in students an understanding of the economic impact on historic events. Her hope is to engage students and inspire them to become active in community and national affairs.

Mr. Speaker, Ms. Bryant deserves to be recognized for her innovative approach to educating students on the role of economics in our global environment. It is with great pleasure that I stand today to congratulate her and applaud her achievement.

SAMMY SOSA: THE HERO OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Sammy Sosa, the baseball player who—but for Mark McGwire—in any other

year would have replaced the legendary Roger Maris as the single-season home run hitting champion. Sosa trailed McGwire in this year's dramatic and unprecedented home run derby. But in Washington Heights, Sosa is bigger than baseball and in the hearts of the people, he is number one.

The Dominican-born Sosa is the toast of Washington Heights, a vibrant, colorful neighborhood on the west side of my Congressional District, dominated by immigrants from the Dominican Republic. Dominicans are proud of their country and their community, and take special pride in those heroes who remember their roots. Sosa has done just that in his generosity toward the poor in his homeland—before and since Hurricane Georges—and in his expressed desire to participate in a neighborhood parade through the streets of Washington Heights.

Sosa grew up in poverty with his widowed mother and six siblings in a seaside town in the Dominican Republic. Today, at 29, after nine years in the big leagues, he is being paid \$42.5 million under a four-year contract. But throughout, he has maintained his humility, his exuberance for life, and his concern for his people. When Hurricane Georges devastated his country, taking as many as 200 lives, Sosa's foundation cranked up its operation to ship down desperately needed relief supplies. In his hometown, San Pedro de Macoris, Sosa's generosity had already earned him the title, Sammy Claus.

His countrymen in Washington Heights will join with all New Yorkers this weekend to let Sosa know just how much they appreciate him, on and off the field. He will be honored by John Cardinal O'Connor, head of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York; and there will be a parade, if not in Washington Heights, then Broadway will do.

HONORING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VERNON REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Vernon Reformed Presbyterian Church, a Waukesha County landmark and symbol of religious freedom and Wisconsin's pioneering spirit. On October 18, the church will celebrate its founding 150 years ago in 1848, the same year Wisconsin achieved statehood.

Formed in a rural farmhouse on October 18, 1848, members of the church attended to their spiritual needs while the church structure was built. The result was a church society that was to construct the holy Covenanter church ever to exist in Wisconsin.

The Covenanters were part of a movement in Scotland during the late 16th Century that strove to defend the Presbyterian Church, a stance that brought them persecution by the Church of England and the British Crown. Many left Scotland and during the ensuing centuries carried their faith to new countries.

Founders of the church in the Town of Vernon were of Scottish and Irish descent.

An active local congregation supported the church for more than 65 years, but the members could not sustain its regular operations. In recent decades, an annual service has been held at the church each fall conducted by a visiting Presbyterian minister.

The church building, completed in 1854, and an adjacent buggy shed and its grounds have been maintained by the church's cemetery association to preserve their appearance. Directors of the association are exploring the possibility of placing the church on the National Register of Historic Places.

This Sunday, October 18th, the church will celebrate its sesquicentennial with a special service. Descendants of church pioneers now live as far away as New England, Florida, Hawaii and Canada.

Mr. Speaker it is my privilege to recognize and commend the Vernon Reformed Presbyterian Church, a house of worship carved from the wilderness 150 years ago, through the courage and dedication of our Wisconsin pioneers.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPETITION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 12, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on behalf of H.R. 3888, the Anti-Slamming bill. This bill prohibits a despicable practice that has seen tremendous growth over the past few years in the telecommunications industry.

Many of us have received phone calls from phone carriers advocating that we switch to their calling plan. For many consumers, it is an annoyance that they could live without. Even worse is the practice of "slamming", which occurs when a solicitous phone company, without full and proper authorization, changes the consumer's phone subscription so that they can indicate as the consumer's phone provider.

Under H.R. 3888, this type of practice is prohibited. The bill requires, before changing a consumer's telecommunications subscription, that a soliciting phone carrier affirm that the subscriber is authorized to change phone subscriptions, and that the subscriber fully acknowledges and intends to switch their telecommunications service from one carrier to another.

Under this bill, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is required to enact verification procedures which are aimed at inhibiting this practice. Those procedures include the preclusion of negative option marketing, and a requirement that a telecommunications provider complete and keep a copy of a verification of change in oral, written, or electronic form in their records. Furthermore, to protect recent immigrants, the FCC is asked to require that any verification of change correspondence be made in the same language as the original solicitous contact was made.

The bill also includes a provision authorizing the FCC to sanction corporations that violate any of their prescribed procedures. To buttress those sanctions, the bill allows the FCC to award monetary damages to the victims of this practice. Typically, those damages are set at the actual damages to the consumer or \$500, whichever is greater, but the FCC can also at certain instances, triple the damages. This provision removes the incentive to "slam" because it undercuts the reason why phone companies do it, because it is profitable.

I support this bill because it protects consumers, not phone companies. IT makes sure that phone subscribers will also get the opportunity to make a smart, and informed decision when choosing how they want to communicate to the rest of the world, without being subjected to the trickery of under-handed telemarketers.

I encourage you all to vote for this bill, and strike a blow against opportunistic phone companies out to make a quick dollar at the expense of our hard-working consumers.

HONORING ROBERT G. STAUF

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to praise a man who for more than three decades has given himself to the education of our youth and to the betterment of his community.

Robert Stauf started teaching in the Bronx in 1984 after graduating from Fordham College. For the next few years he taught at St. Philip Nerl School while he furthered his studies at Hunter College, where he did graduate work in guidance and school counseling, and at Manhattan College, where he did graduate work in administration.

From 1964 until 1997 he taught in Yonkers Public Schools. But it was in the area of community service where Robert Stauf has been exemplary. He has evinced a willingness to serve on many committees to further the goals of education. He has also served on many government committees and in a boundless number of civic organizations.

He served on the Community Relations Committee for three administrations, was chair of the Human Rights Commission and the Community Action Program, served on the Parking Authority, the South Yonkers Planning Association, the Third Precinct Community Council, was in the leadership of an astonishing number of Irish-American organizations, in 1993 served on the Yonkers City Council, and if that wasn't enough, he can sing.

Bob Stauf has taught our young for almost two generations while being a leader to the many communities he served for as long.

Yonkers is very fortunate in having someone so willing to do so much for his community. I join Yonkers in saluting Bob Stauf for his many contributions to his City.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR JOHN H. GLENN, JR.

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a friend and fellow Ohioan, who will very soon be embarking upon two great adventures. I am speaking, of course, of Senator JOHN GLENN. In a few days, he will be returning to space aboard the space shuttle *Discovery*. Shortly thereafter, Senator GLENN will be ending his long and distinguished service in the other body of this Congress.

Senator GLENN has served our country in an astonishing number of ways. He fought in the Pacific in the Second World War, and served in Korea. He has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross on six occasions, and holds the Air Medal with 18 clusters. In 1959, he was chosen by NASA as a Project Mercury astronaut. Three years later, on February 20, 1962, he became the first American to orbit the Earth.

In 1974, after a few years in the private sector, Senator GLENN was elected to his current position as a United States Senator from Ohio. During his twenty-four years of service in the Senate, he has devoted enormous energy toward ensuring the security of our country and people, and he has worked to build a responsible and responsive federal government. He is an acknowledged expert and leader in nuclear non-proliferation efforts, and has tirelessly worked to better the lot of working-class families and to protect the environment.

Now, as Senator GLENN prepares for retirement, he has agreed to serve our nation yet again, returning to space in order to add to the body of human knowledge. I am very pleased and proud that Senator GLENN, a true legend and a hero, will again be a very visible example to our nation—an example of service to our country and service to all humanity.

A new generation of Americans will watch the launch of *Discovery* later this month, and hear from their parents and grandparents the many stories of how JOHN GLENN served his country. They will hear of his bravery in wartime, his skill in the development and piloting of experimental aircraft, and his calm handling of the exceeding dangerous, ground breaking orbits aboard *Friendship Seven*. They will also hear that he spent twenty-four years as a Senator from Ohio, working in innumerable ways to better our nation. That he has set this example for all Americans may be his most lasting contribution. Who can judge the effect of such an example of personal sacrifice upon the children of our country, and upon all Americans?

For these years of service and untiring dedication, I would like to thank Senator GLENN. And, on the occasion of his return to space, I congratulate him and wish him a fruitful flight and a safe return. I will miss his leadership here in Congress, as will all Ohioans. However, I will always remember him as an example of what a true American should be.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SANDIA HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS TRACK TEAM

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the girl's track team of Sandia High School—The Matadors in Albuquerque, New Mexico. They have been selected to be featured on the back of the latest Team Cheerios cereal box for their overall academic achievement. The Matadors are one of four amateur squads featured in a special "Team to Watch" promotion.

The "Teams to Watch" program, jointly sponsored by General Mills and Scholastic Publications, honors 16 teams in four categories: tradition, excellence, academic achievement and moving barriers. The team was among four teams noted for academic achievement. They well deserve this honor, having earned a 3.8 grade-point average last school year as well as a fourth-place finish in the Class AAAA state meet.

I applaud this group of talent young women for not only achieving academic excellence but for their athletic success as well. When there is so much news about the problems young people face, it is a real pleasure to see good news about a great group of young women.

Congratulations again to an outstanding group of students and I wish them continued success in their endeavors.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, October 10, 1998

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3528, the Alternative Dispute Resolution Act of 1998.

This bill passed the House in April, by a vote of 405 to 2, and it is here again, with Senate amendments. Alternative Dispute Resolution is commonly referred to as "ADR."

ADR includes a range of procedures, such as mediation, arbitration, peer panels and ombudsmen.

Traditional dispute resolution in America almost always involves a Plaintiff and a Defendant, battling each other in a court, before a judge or jury, to prove that one is wrong and one is right.

It is time consuming, and it is expensive, too expensive for most wage earners to afford, and often too time-consuming to be of much practical use.

In addition, as one writer has observed, a process that has to pronounce "winners and losers necessarily destroys almost any pre-existing relationship between the people involved . . . [and] . . . it is virtually impossible to maintain a civil relationship once people have confronted one another across a courtroom."

The bill before us requires all U.S. District Courts to establish a voluntary alternative dispute resolution program within the courts. The purpose of the Bill is to guarantee that all litigants have another way to resolve their differences, short of a full trial.

Mediation is a voluntary process in which a neutral third party—a mediator—assists two or more disputants, to reach a negotiated settlement of their differences.

The process allows the principal parties to vent and diffuse feelings, clear up misunderstandings, find areas of agreement, and incorporate these areas of agreement into solutions that the parties themselves construct.

The process is quick, efficient and economical. It also facilitates lasting relationships between disputants.

A recent survey by the Government Accounting Office showed that mediation is the ADR technique of choice among the five federal agencies and five private corporations that were surveyed.

The Report stated, "Most of the organizations we studied had data to show that their ADR processes, especially mediation, resolved a high proportion of disputes, thereby helping them avoid formal redress processes and litigation."

In a taped message on Law Day, May 1st, Attorney General Janet Reno said, "Our lawyers are using mediation . . . to resolve . . . employment . . . cases. I have directed that all of our attorneys in civil practice receive training in mediation advocacy."

On that same day, President Clinton issued a memorandum, creating a federal interagency committee to promote the use of alternative dispute resolution methods within the federal government, pursuant to the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act of 1996.

In addition, the Civil Rights Act of 1991 encourages the use of mediation and other alternative means of resolving disputes that arise under the Act or provisions of federal laws amended by the title.

And, in 1995, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission promulgated its policy on ADR which encourages the use of ADR in appropriate circumstances.

ADR can provide faster, less expensive, less contentious and more productive results in eliminating disputes.

In sum, ADR is effective and is legislatively and administratively encouraged. Mediation is the ADR method of choice. It is the wave of the future, an effective tool.

In the next Congress, I intend to introduce legislation to further encourage the use of ADR.

DANTE B. FASCELL NORTH-SOUTH
CENTER ACT OF 1991

SPEECH OF

HON. SAM GEJDENSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 12, 1998

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of legislation to rename the North/South Center at the University of Miami the "Dante B. Fascell North/South Center."

I had the honor of serving with Congressman Dante Fascell who represented the people of Florida and the nation for 38 years. He was my colleague, my Chairman on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and my friend. I am particularly pleased that the University of Miami has chosen to honor the "father" of the North/South Center in this most appropriate way.

When Dante assumed the helm of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in 1983, its character changed from its predecessor's leadership. As a December 10, 1983 Congressional Quarterly article stated, "Fascell . . . is a strong-willed legislator who has mastered the techniques of compromise and persuasion." Further, the article speaks of his emphasis on a bi-partisan approach to foreign policy—a significant influence not only on his colleagues in Congress, but on his creation of the North/South Center.

By the time he became chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, he was already a leader in the House on Latin American issues. His interest and expertise in this area as well as the importance of the relationship between these nations and the United States spurred Dante's vision for the creation of the North/South Center at the University of Miami—has alma mater.

Dante always seized opportunities to promote democratic ideals around the globe. Fascell foresaw a Center that would promote democracy, recognize the essential nature of the relationship between the United States and Latin America and the Caribbean, and improve understanding between the northern and southern hemispheres through the scholarly exchange of ideas. He conceived in institution that would not merely be a debating society, but would make solid contributions to American public policy. The unique North/South Center at the University of Miami sponsors conferences and publishes materials relating to a wide array of foreign policy issues. It has served as a resource for policy makers in several Administrations and Congresses.

Dante Fascell was the type of Congressman we all endeavor to be—he fought tirelessly for his constituents and he put the interests of the nation and its citizens above all else. Renaming the North/South Center in honor of Dante Fascell is extremely timely, appropriate and most deserved. I enthusiastically support this legislation and wish Dante all the best.

ADDING BRONCHIOLO-ALVEOLAR
CARCINOMA TO LIST OF SERV-
ICE-CONNECTED DISEASES

SPEECH OF

HON. LANE EVANS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 14, 1998

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise in strong support of H.R. 559 which will provide a presumption of service-connection for atomic veterans who suffer from an extremely rare form of nonsmokers' lung cancer. Benefits will be available to the surviving dependents of these veterans who have died of this disease.

I commend the author of this bill, Mr. SMITH, for his tireless efforts on behalf of these vet-

erans and their dependents. I also thank the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. STUMP, for bringing this bill to the floor.

In addition to strongly supporting this measure, I also hope Congress will soon address presumption of service-connection for the illnesses listed in H.R. 4368, the Justice for Atomic Veterans Act of 1998, which I introduced on July 31, 1998. It is well known that the Department of Defense, as well as the VA, refused for many years to acknowledge the serious health risk resulting from exposure to nuclear testing and other radiation risk activities.

Many veterans have been unable to obtain even medical records relating to their exposure during military service. It is not the fault of these veterans that accurate records of their exposure were not kept and maintained. Records which were considered essential for veterans to prove claims of service-connection for disability benefits were kept classified, since information concerning the adverse effects of radiation might have jeopardized future use of nuclear energy.

The time to redress these injustices has long since passed. H.R. 559 will provide justice to a small group of veterans. Congress can and should do more to compensate those veterans who have sacrificed their health, and in some cases their lives, on behalf of our Nation. I urge all of my colleagues to support this measure.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN
HARRIS FAWELL

SPEECH OF

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 15, 1998

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, because I was not able to come to the floor at the time our colleagues offered their special testimony honoring my good friend, HARRIS FAWELL, I wish to add my tribute to their words of admiration and praise.

During his fourteen industrious years of dedicated effort in solving some of the most complex and challenging problems one can find on this Hill, HARRIS has been the acknowledged mentor of many of us in our attempt to understand some of the more difficult problems we face in the Congress. In matters such as labor law, labor relations, health insurance, retirement savings, education, waste in government, and other issues fraught with complicated technical questions, many of us turned to HARRIS for his wise counsel. His legendary ability to explain and interpret the most intricate details with great clarity was the result of his commitment to working hard to master the difficult and the abstruse.

Mr. Speaker, one measure of a man's ability to make a difference in this Congress—or anywhere in this world—is how he is looked upon by his own staff. One of our fellow Illinoisans, JOHN SHIMKUS, read a testimony on the floor the other day which was written by the members of HARRIS' staff. Here is just part of that expression of respect and love which the FAWELL staffers displayed in the tribute:

In these cynical times, it is easy for staffers to become disillusioned with government service. Working with you has shown us how an honest and caring man of integrity can still make a difference here in Washington. Our time with you has maintained our faith in leadership.

The staff referred to HARRIS' kindness, humility and quiet leadership, and said further,

Harris, they say that the ship reflects the captain. We count ourselves lucky to have been on the Fawell ship. We can only hope that we have been a reflection of you and that we will be, even as you sail on other seas.

This is remarkably touching testimonial to the quiet strength and goodness which his colleagues have long since found in the representative from the Thirteenth District of Illinois. Many of us hope that we might be worthy of such a tribute from our staffs when we, too, find it is time to sail on other seas.

After the retirement of our old friend, John Erlenborn, HARRIS took over his place on what is now the Committee on Education and the Work Force, and in tandem with Chairman BILL GOODLING, has made the Committee the source of many strong legislative initiatives for the good of the American citizens, particularly in the area of education.

Mr. JERRY SOLOMON, our very good friend who is also going to be missed so much in the future, has said that he always knew that he could do no wrong in voting the same way HARRIS did, because HARRIS "never came to this floor without being prepared." Such is the kind of trust his colleagues continuously felt in HARRIS' judgment.

Through his no-nonsense early concern about federal waste, and with his invention of the "Pork Busters" program, HARRIS started the beginning initiatives leading to today's balanced budget success. His colleagues know how hard he has worked to make this a more frugal government, and the constituents in his district will surely miss this kind of leadership on their behalf.

Mr. Speaker, there are endless additional reasons why this Congress will have a hard time filling the void which will be left when this good man sails on to other seas. His will surely be the greater enjoyment during retirement because he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has served his country, his colleagues, and his constituents so very well. We send him on his way with favorable winds at his back, and bid him a heart-felt God bless, HARRIS, and Godspeed!

AMERICAN HOME OWNERSHIP ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1998

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3899, the American Homeownership Act.

Passage of this act is intended to allow working Americans the opportunity to own a home who otherwise would not have been able to afford one.

There are many hard-working citizens whose income does not stretch far enough to fulfill the dream of homeownership. Despite their efforts, their dreams and hopes are shattered. They work as hard as other citizens, but the cost of ownership is out of reach. H.R. 3899 will begin the process of restoring hope to those in our society who are not looking for a free ride, but are hoping for freedom of choice as to where they live. Passage of the bill will be a demonstration that hard work is not in vain.

It is also important to recognize that the American Homeownership Act will have a positive impact on future generations of working families.

Millions of children are witnesses to the hardwork performed by their parents.

Many of these children are living in substandard apartment buildings, because their working parents have been denied the opportunity to own the homes that they have hoped and worked for year in and year out.

H.R. 3899 changes that.

This bill will help move families from overcrowded and dilapidated houses that destroy lives into houses that sustain lives.

How will H.R. 3899 do these things?

This Act requires federal agencies to promote homeownership by encouraging and expanding the production of affordable homes.

Agencies are required to closely monitor any impact of their practices and policies on the availability of affordable housing.

When there is a negative impact, alternatives to reverse the impact must be pursued.

H.R. 3899 grants states and local governments funding to reduce the barriers of accessibility of homeownership. Under the bill, the FHA must take a more proactive role in servicing potential home buyers.

These measures are necessary, Mr. Speaker, to ensure that working families are afforded the same opportunities as any other families in this country.

The United States Census Report of 1990 documents that there are 202,736 households in my District.

Of this figure, 76,632 units are rental households, and there are 23,866 vacant housing units. The low income families in my District continue to be challenged by many housing problems. These include overcrowding, physically inadequate housing due to incomplete plumbing and kitchen facilities, high rent burdens, and high owner costs.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that successful passage of H.R. 3899 will alleviate some of the major housing problems of my District. This will include a reduction not only in the vacant housing units.

We must not overlook that it is well-known that stable housing will always have a positive impact on children.

I also believe that passage of H.R. 3899 will have a long term, positive impact on the children of families who will be able to buy and move into a home as a result of this Bill. I believe, in the long run, with passage of this Act, children will stabilize in the school setting, grades will improve, neighborhoods will grow and we will give children the greatest opportunity, a chance to live and a chance to experience what this Nation offers.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3899 is a bill that will benefit all of society.

I support this measure, and encourage the support of my colleagues.

TRIBUTE TO REV. MANUEL CHAVIER

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the Reverend Manuel Chavier of New Bedford, Massachusetts. Reverend Chavier, founder and pastor of the International Church of the Nazarene, is one of New Bedford's most respected and dedicated leaders. He has devoted his pastorate to the need of the Portuguese-Cape Verdean community of New Bedford and will be honored for fifty years of service to his church and community at a dinner on Saturday, October 17. Though I regret that I am unable to join in the celebration at that time, it is with great pride that I join his family, friends and the members of his congregation in saying thank you and congratulations to Reverend Chavier for his decades of valuable contributions to the spiritual and cultural life of the New Bedford area. I ask that the excellent New Bedford Standard-Times article on Reverend Chavier and his remarkable career be printed here.

[From the New Bedford (MA) Standard-Times, Oct. 3, 1998]

DINNER TO HONOR NAZARENE PASTOR

(By Robert J. Barillos)

NEW BEDFORD.—The Rev. Manuel Chavier, founder and pastor of the International Church of the Nazarene, will be honored by members of his congregation and friends at a dinner this month.

The event is scheduled for 1 p.m. next Saturday at White's restaurant in Westport.

In celebrating the golden jubilee of their pastor, members also will celebrate five decades of a congregation that began with 23 members and now numbers more than 600.

"Retirement is not on my mind yet," said the Rev. Chavier. "I just had a physical last week and everything looks good. As long as the machinery keeps running, I'm going to keep going."

The 75-year-old pastor was still a ministerial student at Gordon College in 1948 when he accepted an invitation from the Portuguese Free Gospel Mission to be a guest speaker. The mission, which met at Odd Fellows Hall, had been started by Adeline Domingues.

The Rev. Chavier, a native of Lincoln, R.I., accepted an invitation to serve the mission as pastor in June 1948 and was formally installed in February 1949 when the mission was constituted a church as the Cape Verdean Nazarene Society. The 23 original members included seven from the First Church of the Nazarene, among them Mrs. Domingues. The church met at 223 Acushnet Ave. from April of 1949.

The Cape Verdean Nazarene Society was incorporated on July 31, 1951, as the Portuguese Church of the Nazarene, and plans began for a new church to be located at 483 Purchase St. The church was dedicated in June 1956.

Reflecting changes in the ethnic and racial composition of a congregation formed to serve the Portuguese-Cape Verdean community, the church was renamed as the International Church of the Nazarene in October 1976.

One of the high points in the Rev. Chavier's career was the dedication of the present main church building at 278 Pleasant St. on Nov. 11, 1984.

"I'd love to put up another building," said the Rev. Chavier. "I've been in three building programs with one building in two phases. My future desire is to honor a great servant of God, Carolyn Wilder."

Ms. Wilder, who died on Oct. 4, 1997, was an adjustment counselor who also served as head of the Sunday school and Christian education program in the church for 20 years during which she was a tremendous influence, the Rev. Chavier said.

The Rev. Chavier's plans include developing a good communications center for the church. Funds are being raised for that project.

The pastor still travels each year, conducting Spiritual Life Crusades. Most recently, in late July and early August, he had 11 speaking engagements in Bear Lake, Nova Scotia, for a 27-church gathering of the Canada East District of the Church of the Nazarene.

He is booked for speaking engagements next year in Indiana, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Assisting the pastor at the church are his son and assistant pastor, the Rev. Manual Chavier Jr., formerly a pastor in Bermuda, who serves as minister of education and outreach, and the Rev. Jon W. Helm, minister of music and counseling.

They will be joined by Steven A. Margeson, the congregation's new youth pastor, who will receive his preaching license during the 6 p.m. service Sunday at the church. Mr. Margeson, 44, a real estate agent and self-employed carpenter, and his wife Michelle are members of the Rev. Chavier's congregation and have run the youth program there for 1½ years.

The Rev. Chavier's son-in-law, the Rev. Edmund J. Gomes, and his daughter, Ruth, are teaching at Liberty University in Lynchburg, Va.

Rev. Chavier has graduate degrees from Eastern Nazarene College and Bridgewater State College and earned certification as a teacher. He is a World War II veteran.

Outside of his pastoral duties, the Rev. Chavier has been very involved in community affairs. He has worked as an English teacher at Normandin Junior High School and served as a trustee of the New Bedford Free Public Library for five years, being vice chairman for one year. He also has served as a director of the Kiwanis Club, the Legal Aid Society, the Boys and Girls Clubs, the Red Cross and the Salvation Army. At one time, he had a weekly religious program on radio station WBSM.

He received the Duncan A. Doton Human Relations Award in November 1996, one of many recognitions he has received over the years.

The pastor and his wife, the former Elizabeth G. McKinney of Everett, make their home in Fairhaven.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING HENRY B. GONZALEZ FOR 4½ DECADES OF SERVICE TO THE HOUSE AND THE PEOPLE OF THE 20TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS

SPEECH OF

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Ms. Speaker, I would like to thank Congressman GENE GREEN and Congressman MARTIN FROST for organizing this Special Order to honor our friend and colleague, the Honorable HENRY B. GONZALEZ.

Congressman GONZALEZ has served his constituents and our nation with honor and dedication throughout his distinguished career. Throughout his 38 years of service, Mr. GONZALEZ has been in the forefront of the fight for basic human rights and needs, including affordable housing, consumer protections, and economic opportunity.

He began his public service career in 1953 as a member of the City Council of San Antonio, where he served until 1956. From 1957 until 1961, he served the people of Texas as a state senator.

In 1961 he was elected to the House of Representatives making history as the first Mexican-American to represent the state of Texas.

With his wealth of experience in public service, HENRY GONZALEZ was appointed Chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development in 1981 and Chairman of the Full Banking Committee in 1989. As Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, he was a strong and effective leader. Through his leadership, Congress passed landmark legislation reforming the savings and loan industry, updating banking regulations, and improving public housing. As Ranking Member during the 104th Congress, he helped defeat several banking proposals that would have undermined consumer protection laws.

For the past 6 years, I've had the privilege to serve with him on the Banking Committee and have witnessed firsthand his wisdom, commitment and compassion.

HENRY GONZALES has also been an outstanding role model. Not only has he opened the doors of opportunity for many young Latinos, but he has set a high standard for elected officials throughout our nation. No one can challenge his integrity, honesty and decency.

HENRY B., as he is lovingly called, has been an exemplary member of the House of Representatives, and it is with deep regret that I say farewell.

Congressman HENRY B. GONZALEZ, I am grateful to you for your leadership and your service in the House of Representatives. Along with many of your long-time colleagues, I will most sincerely miss you. Your memorable fights on behalf of the common people will long echo throughout the halls of Congress and the chambers of our hearts.

October 15, 1998

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN BILL PAXTON

SPEECH OF

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 13, 1998

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, at the end of this Congress the House of Representatives and the people of New York will lose a strong and tireless advocate.

As you may know, BILL PAXON has served the people of New York well since his initial election at the young age of 23 when he was elected to the county legislature, he has continually served the people of New York and the United States.

Since that time, he's worked diligently and with resolve to improve the lives of New York's citizens and the American people.

For many, BILL PAXON's name is synonymous with the Republican majority. As chairman of the NRCC, BILL oversaw the emergence of the new republican majority. His guidance and leadership helped bring about some of the most dramatic changes our Government has experienced in nearly 40 years.

I am both pleased and honored to have known and worked with BILL PAXON. He has not only been an effective legislator but also a good friend.

I wish him and his family the best as he moves on to new and challenging endeavors.

HONORING FREDERICK H. KORTH

HON. KEN E. BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 15, 1998

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of an extraordinary man, Frederick H. Korth, who passed away at the age of 89 on September 14, 1998 at his home in El Paso. This remarkable man will truly be missed.

I first met Fred when I was an aide to former Congressman Ron Coleman, who represented El Paso, Texas. Fred lived a long and good life. Not only can Fred's life chart the course of American history, his dedication to public service in the military as an officer and as a civilian make him "present at the creation" of the "American Century."

Frederick H. Korth was the embodiment of public service. When his country called, Fred Korth answered. He was born in Yorktown, Texas, graduated from the University of Texas, and received a law degree from George Washington University. During World War II, Fred Korth served in the Air Transport Command of the Army Air Force. After the war, he was a civilian deputy counselor to the Department of the Army. And in 1952, President Harry S. Truman appointed Fred Korth to be the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Manpower Reserves.

Fred Korth helped shape our national defense throughout the height of the Cold War. In 1961, President John K. Kennedy asked Fred Korth to succeed John B. Connally as

Secretary of the Navy. It was here that Fred Korth was a part of history in two respects. During those 13 dark days in October 1962, the U.S. Navy stood their ground, marking the line between good and evil by staring down Soviet freighters carrying nuclear weapons to Cuba.

While Secretary of the Navy, Fred Korth also fought to upgrade our Navy's ships. He saw that nuclear powered ships were the future and that they would be the most effective way to transport our troops and defend our borders. Fred was not successful in making this change at first, but time proved him right. After serving as Secretary of the Navy, Fred Korth spent the next 36 years practicing law with his son in Washington, D.C. Last December, he moved back to Texas.

Fred will be missed by his family and his country. He represents a dying breed of American: sophisticated in both military and civilian life and one who was always able to bring integrity and honor to public service.

At this point Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to enter into the RECORD remarks of Fred's son, Fritz-Alan Korth, and the Secretary of the Navy and fellow Texan, John H. Dalton.

REMARKS BY FRITZ-ALAN KORTH AT THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FRED KORTH, SEPTEMBER 16, 1998

We are gathered here today to pay a final tribute to George. Now before you all get to thinking that you are in the wrong place, or that I am in the wrong place, let me explain that my father, Frederick Herman Korth was known by many names. In addition to George, he was Dad, Boppa, Mr. Secretary, Fred, Teddy, and some names that I cannot repeat in this hallowed place. Although it may surprise many of you who knew Dad as a yellow dog Democrat, his parents were staunch Republicans, as were many German-American immigrants in south Texas. The nickname Teddy was given to him by his father, who was a strong supporter of Teddy Roosevelt as a delegate to the 1912 Republican Convention.

Dad and I were very close over the years and when I was in high school he and I were sitting around the swimming pool at Azleway, our family home, and decided jointly that Dad was too formal for such good friends, but that Fred was not appropriate either. At that time the expression among us highschoolers when something was good, it was "real George", so we settled on the nickname George, which I have called him ever since, which does lead to some confusion. When Dad was in Providence Hospital here and I called him George, one of his nurses said "Are you George, Jr.?" and I said "No, and he is not George, Sr., either". It was an amazingly warm and close relationship.

When Charlotte, Melissa, and I met with the doctor to get the results of his last series of tests, we came back to the house and he asked me about our visit to the doctor and I gave him the diagnosis and prognosis that there was very little that could be done and that he had a limited time left. He looked at me and said, "Well, the Bible only promises me three score and ten years and I beat the heck out of that, haven't I?" (As you may surmise, that is why the 90th Psalm was included in the services today). Last Wednesday we celebrated Dad's 89th birthday. A friend of mine and I were discussing the definition of class and he offered his interpretation that class was being at ease no matter what situation you find yourself in. I believe

that this statement was a good example of Dad's class.

When Dad was Secretary of the Navy he had flown down to Guantanamo Bay to have Thanksgiving lunch with the Marines and sailors during the Cuban missile crisis. When they returned they landed at Patuxent Naval Base south of Washington because of bad weather. They then took a helicopter back to the Pentagon. Dad was seated next to the pilot and his marine aide and Naval aide were seated behind them. There was a red light flashing on the dash. When they landed in rough weather at the heliport at the Pentagon, the Marine aide said "Boss, you sure were cool." Dad said, "Why do you say that, Ed?" and he said, "Earlier when the red light was flashing and you leaned to the pilot and said 'is something broke?' and he said 'get your vest' and you pulled out a cigarette and calmly smoked it." Showing his honesty, and not needing to enhance his reputation falsely, Dad said "I leaned over and asked him can I smoke?" and he said "Be my guest."

Dad was proud of all his children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, but probably a special feeling for my younger son, James Frederick, who was commissioned as an officer in the Marine Corps last year. Last week at Dad's birthday James had purchased a gift for him from the ship's store on a ship which he had been on for maneuvers and enclosed his note with this comment: "I don't know if I have told you how proud I am of your accomplishments in your life. Well, I am proud. However, not nearly as proud as I am to call you my grandfather. I love you very much. Love always, your grandson, Lt. James Frederick Korth (USMC)."

I know that we are all proud to call Dad our husband, our father, our friend.

So long George. You have been "real George" for 89 years.

REMARKS AS DELIVERED BY THE HON. JOHN H. DALTON, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, FORMER NAVY SECRETARY FRED KORTH MEMORIAL SERVICE, ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, WASHINGTON, DC, SEPTEMBER 24, 1998

ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC TODAY

Good Morning. I am honored to be here today, and to have this opportunity to celebrate a life, together with Fred Korth's friends and family.

I feel a kinship for Fred, here in this place of worship, where his soul is revered by God. If he was in town on Sunday, and able, he was always here. I feel a kinship for him as a Secretary of the Navy. I serve as the 70th; he was the 57th. I was a Midshipman at Annapolis during his tenure. His portrait hangs in the same corridor I walk each morning in the Pentagon, where his memory as a courageous public servant is revered by those who serve in the Navy and Marine Corps.

And, I must admit that I feel a kinship for Fred Korth as a Texan, who braved more than I, by wearing his Western hat in downtown Washington.

I sometimes reflect on the awesome privilege I have to serve as Secretary of the Navy. When I do, I always return to the same humbling memory of those who served before me. There are those who have done so that stand out as men of vision, intellect and virtue. Those who stand above those, in my view, are those great public servants that demonstrated all of those qualities during momentous times of great action and events in our Nation's history.

Fred Korth was one of those great public servants, at one of those critical junctures in our history. He was called by President Kennedy at a time when his service would mean

great sacrifice for his family . . . and he responded positively at a time when the Navy would be tested at the peak of the Cold War. His calm demeanor and his relentless drive to always do the right thing earned him controversy and tested his character. Fred passed the test, and those of us who were fortunate to know him are not surprised.

The impact of Fred Korth's character in high public office could not have come at a better time . . . His was a Navy that shaped the positive outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis; a Navy that broke revolutionary ground for a nuclear-powered surface and submarine fleet that was building from the keel up; and a Navy whose Sailors, Marines and civilians gained immensely from his care for their well-being. It is, today, a Navy-Marine Corps Team that still benefits from his legacy of total devotion to his Service and its people.

Fred's memory, for me, will forever be an example of that total devotion, long after he left public office. He personified that rare devotion to Country, family and God which each of us felt, hope to emulate, and will retain long after this day.

I drove over the Potomac last night, as I do every night, and as I reflected on Fred's life and what all of us would miss, I recalled a poem by Ethel Lynn Beers:

"All quiet on the Potomac tonight,
No sound save the rush of the river,
While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead—
The picket's off duty forever."

All is indeed quiet along the Potomac today, and Fred is off duty. But his legacy remains loud and clear for us, the living, where he remains on duty in our hearts, hereafter.

Thank you, Shipmate. Farewell, Fred. Fair winds and following seas, and God bless you.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 18, 1998

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, as we consider whether to launch an impeachment inquiry, it is useful to contemplate the lessons we have learned about impeachment.

In 1775, Patrick Henry made this profound statement "I know of no way of judging the future, but by the past."

This Nation is a model for other nations, and we function best when we follow the guiding principle that has made us a model.

That principle is that government does what is good for the many, rather than what is good for the few.

Some, for political gain, want to impeach the President, at any cost, at all cost.

That may be good for them, but it is not good for America.

There are three main reasons why we should approach this matter with great care.

First, we have never impeached a President. Second, the Constitution is very specific

as to what constitutes an "impeachable offense."

We must not attempt to substitute our personal views for what the Constitution prescribes.

And, Third, we are establishing precedent . . . dangerous patterns that will follow us for years and years, criteria that may govern how all citizens are treated.

Only two Presidents have faced impeachment, Andrew Johnson in 1868, and Richard Nixon in 1974.

Johnson was acquitted. Nixon resigned before trial.

Indeed, in the sixty impeachment proceedings since 1789, no President has ever been impeached.

What are the lessons we learn from that history?

One Vice-President faced impeachment, Spiro T. Agnew in 1973, however, the House refused to impeach him. What are the lessons learned?

Impeachment of a President is a grave and serious undertaking.

It is a Constitutional process, one carefully designed to allow the will of the majority to be frustrated and overturned. The President has been elected twice. We should approach this process with extreme caution, circumspection and care. It should not be taken lightly or done frivolously.

The Constitution sets out the reasons a President can be removed from office, for "Treason, Bribery, or other High Crimes and Misdemeanors."

Nothing I have seen or heard to date rises to the level of "Treason" or "Bribery."

Those are the specific reasons set out in the Constitution.

The term "Other High Crimes and Misdemeanors," sets out general reasons.

Basic to legislative drafting and statutory interpretation is the concept that the specific governs the general.

In American jurisprudence that when a listing of items include both specific and general items, the specific items will govern what the general items mean.

Surely none will suggest that what the President is alleged to have done is the same as Treason or Bribery.

For the "few" who disagree with the overwhelming majority of the American people, politics should not be confused with punishment.

Former President Ford has recommended a punishment that may be consistent with the offenses in this case.

He is being thoughtful and not political.

What is best for the many is for us to be thoughtful and not political.

All crimes are not "impeachable offenses."

If so, we could impeach the President for walking his dog without a leash. That is unlawful in the District of Columbia, that is bad conduct, thus absurdly underscoring the danger of substituting what we believe for what the Constitution states.

The Constitution says nothing, however, about "bad conduct," as an impeachable offense.

I believe the Constitution sets out a process that Congress should follow when serious allegations of wrongdoing, allegations of impeachable offenses, have been made against a President.

Under Constitutional mandates, a process is underway to determine if the President should be impeached.

When we fail to follow Constitutional process, we fail to consider the lessons we have learned.

Just ask Richard Jewel, first accused of the Atlanta bombings, without process, and the hundreds, perhaps thousands of innocent people, wrongly accused.

We should allow that process to take its course, and throughout this process, we must be careful to insist upon fairness and impartial judgment.

The President is not entitled to any more rights than any other citizen, but he is entitled to no less rights.

The allegations that have been made against President Clinton involve his personal behavior.

Past impeachments have involved acts against the public, not acts involving personal behavior.

What are the lessons we have learned?

This is very serious business, raising allegations that are criminal in nature.

It would be a sad and dangerous day in the history of this Nation when the principles upon which this Nation was founded bow to the pressures of what is politic and what is fashionable.

Mr. Speaker, I will close by quoting Goethe, who on one occasion stated, "One man's word is no man's word. We should quietly hear both sides."